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Established 1887

New British Party Gains First Victory

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Shirley Williams, a leader of Britain's new Social Democratic Party, became its first elected member of Parliament...

ing that she had turned what had been a 19,272-vote Conservative majority in Crosby into a 5,289-vote Social Democratic majority...

Democratic-Liberal alliance with a total of 36, the largest postwar third-party representation in the House of Commons...



Shirley Williams after her by-election victory.

EEC Falls Short On Accords, but Gains Are Seen

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Leaders of the 10 European Economic Community countries ended a two-day summit meeting here Friday without resolving key questions on budgetary or agricultural reform...

Haig Confers With Israeli On Sinai Unit

U.S. Seeks to Prevent Veto of European Role
WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel met Friday with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to hear a plea that Israel not veto Western European participation in a Sinai peacekeeping force...



A woman in Radom, Poland, didn't wait to get home from her shopping rounds before inspecting a pair of boots that she had purchased in one of the city's crowded but understocked stores.

Warsaw Moves to Outlaw Strikes As Party Assails Union Extremists

By Brian Mooney
Warsaw — Poland's Communist Party acted on Friday to outlaw strikes as it warned that extremists in the Solidarity free trade union were destroying the country with "strike terrorism"...

state and annihilating the nation," and pledged that the government would go ahead with sweeping economic reforms. At about the same time of the committee session, police in Warsaw cordoned off an area close to the main firemen's officer training academy...

Empty-Handed Polish Merchants Face Consumers' Wrath

By Thomas W. Netter
The Associated Press
WARSAW — Shopkeepers short of merchandise in Poland are facing increasing violence from the long lines of disappointed consumers who wait for hours to buy what is in store, or reach the door just as closing time...

wouldn't leave," he said. "And when it was over we had five times the amount of money we're allowed to keep here overnight and the banks were closed. What were we to do?"

In a department store in Bialystok, northeast Poland, a crowd cut the clothing of shop personnel with razors, the agency reported. In Lomza, northeast Poland, a crowd barricaded the shopkeepers inside a store.

Curbs Sought on Research by Chinese in U.S.

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department, charged with overseeing the academic programs of Chinese scholars studying in the United States, is asking universities to cooperate in restricting research done by the Chinese. Many scholars from the People's Republic of China are working in science and technological research, areas that the department says are subject to export-control legislation...

the form, and he has had no further contact with the State Department on the matter. Keith Powell, 34, the exchange officer for China in the State Department's office of Chinese affairs, said that the need to monitor the activities of students stems from a change in policy made over the last two or three years as cultural agreements have been concluded with Peking. The United States and the People's Republic of China resumed diplomatic relations in January, 1979.

ed to scholars from Communist nations for research in sensitive areas. Although the Chinese still fall under those rules, Mr. Powell said, efforts are being made to have the regulations changed, and in the meantime a compromise has been worked out that allows Chinese scholars to get visas before their programs of study are "fully analyzed" by the United States. The rapid increase in Chinese scholars in universities in the United States compares with a total of about 50 Soviet-bloc scholars, whose courses of study have been cleared in advance.

U.S. Delegate Sees Hope in Geneva Talks

The Associated Press
GENEVA — Paul H. Nitze, a veteran U.S. negotiator on arms matters, vowed to be "reasonable and tough" as he arrived Friday in Geneva for talks that open Monday with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arsenals in Europe. "The present state of anxiety and the imperatives of establishing peace give the United States and the Soviet Union every reason to be sincere in their efforts to reach agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons," Mr. Nitze said in a brief arrival statement. "I feel that there are prospects for reaching a fair, equitable and verifiable agreement which could be the blueprint for a new era of East-West relations."



Paul H. Nitze ... on arrival in Geneva.

President Reagan last week. The proposal calls for the United States to abandon plans to deploy 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 464 Cruise missiles in Western Europe by December, 1983. The Russians in turn, would be required to dismantle their intermediate-range SS missiles, which include the triple-warhead SS-20. "We think it's an ambitious project, and a correct project, to get rid of all the intermediate-range weapons," Mr. Nitze said Friday. "If we could do that, that would be a great success."

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Austrian Trial
One of Austria's biggest corruption trials, which contributed last year to the resignation of the finance minister, has ended with the conviction of all 12 defendants. Page 9.
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A Japanese business consultant and friend of U.S. presidential adviser Richard V. Allen reversed his account of his role in setting up a controversial interview. Page 3.
Busy, Busy, Busy
Pierre Cardin, super-designer turned super-businessman, discusses plans for Maxim's and the empire he is building on the name. Page 5W.

Television May Be the Real Audience for U.S. House's Ritual 'Morning Hour'

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It is just after 10 o'clock on a Thursday morning in the somnolent chamber of the House of Representatives. The chaplain has prayed for all 14 lawmakers present. Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has given his blessing to the previous day's journal and three messages from the Senate have been duly received.

One of the four members in the front row seats, Rep. James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, rises, and the speaker greets him: "The gentleman from Texas."

"I request permission to address the House for one minute," the congressman says, excusing his priority as majority leader.

"The gentleman is recognized for not to exceed one minute," the Speaker responds.

Rep. Wright strides to a lectern in the well of the chamber facing the Democratic seats, which lie to the speaker's right. He puts his one-page text on the lectern and booms into the microphone: "Mr. Speaker, the House has twice voted by overwhelming margins . . ."

"The 'morning hour,' a congressional ritual that has taken on new meaning with the penetration of the House chamber by television, had begun. In the next 32 minutes, 19 more members each delivered one minute's worth of oratory on the subject of their choice, to an audience that consisted almost entirely of people waiting to make one-minute speeches.

Like much of the oratory, if not the decision-making in Congress, the morning hour is

actually addressed to an audience other than the visible one. On this Thursday, there were only 53 spectators looking on and a solitary reporter in the press gallery.

Some participants in the morning hour were really addressing the readers of the Congressional Record, where their words would appear the next day. Many of them will make reprints of their remarks in the Record and mail them to constituents, giving the vague impression that the speeches were delivered at the climax of a tumultuous House debate.

Perhaps most important, the one-minute speeches were also delivered before the unblinking television cameras that have recorded the proceedings of the House for the past 32 months. Any member may buy a film clip of any speech from the House clerk's office

and offer it to his local television stations as a news item.

The ritualistic character of morning hour turns out to be fairly flexible. Most speakers request and receive permission to "revise and extend" their remarks, polishing up the printed version and adding material beyond the one-minute limit.

It is difficult to determine how much the lure of television has led the institution of the morning hour. The House clerk's office reports that no records are kept "for First Amendment reasons" of how many members buy film clips, apparently lest the tally have a chilling effect on freedom of publicity. But House aides who have watched the ceremony for years are convinced there are more one-minute speeches since the cameras began rolling.

House rules prohibit any member from using the television recordings of sessions "for political purposes," which has been carefully defined as inclusion in campaign commercials for radio or television. But House rules bind only House members, and anyone can buy the film clips.

In the 1980 elections, candidates challenging House incumbents, in at least two instances, bought House television clips of their opponents, focused on the less glamorous and coherent segments of their floor speeches and used the negative material in campaign commercials.

The Senate has a version of the morning hour, called "routine morning business," which like many things in that body, is windier and less tightly organized. Members are given time for speeches on any subject, but the segments are likely to be at least 15 or 30 minutes.

No self-respecting senator, it seems, could contemplate saying anything at all in one minute.

In routine morning business, the Senate chamber is even more empty than the House at morning hour. Senators generally do not arrive on the floor until just before their time slot opens. Occasionally, to avoid the solitary echo of his own voice, a senator will organize a sort of mock debate, inviting a handful of like-minded colleagues to join him on the floor and provide background oratory.

A resolution authorizing television cameras in the Senate for the first time has been approved in committee and is scheduled for floor debate in coming months. If it is approved, the Senate's routine morning business may come less routine and more businesslike in the future.

Tokyo Friend Says He Asked Allen For Help in Arranging Interview

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Tamotsu Takase, a close friend of Richard V. Allen, said Friday that he helped set up an interview with Nancy Reagan for a Japanese magazine by phoning Mr. Allen, according to an article appearing in Saturday's issue of the magazine *Mainichi*.

Mr. Takase, a business consultant and university lecturer, told the newspaper that his wife, Chizuko, had been having difficulty in arranging the interview for *Shufunotomo* magazine (The Housewife's Companion) late last year.

"I found my wife was getting nowhere," he said. "So I found it necessary to help her, which prompted me to call Richard Allen."

Mr. Allen is under investigation by the Justice Department for having received a \$1,000 cash payment from Japanese journalists who interviewed Mrs. Reagan on Jan. 21 in the White House. Mr. Allen told investigators that he intercepted the money and meant to turn it over to the authorities. But he has said that the cash was placed in an office safe and forgotten.

In an interview in Washington, Mr. Allen explained, sometimes angrily, his sale of a Washington consulting firm after a published report suggested that his sale of the Potomac International Corp. might have placed him in a conflict of interest.

Mr. Allen said that he stood to make only \$39,000 from the sale, which he characterized as a "perfectly ordinary commercial transaction."

Takase Interviews

Mr. Allen's friend and associate, Mr. Takase, spoke twice with *Mainichi* this week. In an article that appeared Thursday, Mr. Takase told *Mainichi* "my wife, Chizuko, did everything to arrange the interview with Mrs. Reagan. The interview eventually took place with Mrs. Takase serving as interpreter for two other women working for the magazine."

"I was not involved in it at all," he was quoted as saying in breaking a public silence that had lasted since it was disclosed on Nov. 13 that an investigation was under way of the acceptance by Mr. Allen of the \$1,000. But Mr. Takase changed his account in the second interview scheduled to appear in the newspaper Saturday.

Mr. Takase could not be reached for comment on the change in his account of the events that preceded the interview at the White House. Mr. Allen has said that he received an initial request for the interview and that he turned it over to others for "evaluation." He has not said who made the initial request.

Mr. Takase's disclosures underline the close relationship between Mr. Takase, a director of Technova, a small research group here, and Mr. Allen.

"He is my intimate friend since 1955," Mr. Takase was quoted as saying in the first *Mainichi* interview Thursday.

Mr. Takase's role as a go-between for top politicians here and Washington is obscure. He said in the latest *Mainichi* interview that he arranged a meeting between Takeo Fukuda, a former Japanese premier, and Mr. Reagan in Washington on March 20.

"I admit I was responsible for arranging former Premier Fukuda's meeting with President Reagan this year," he told *Mainichi* after he was asked about the matter. The claim could not be confirmed with Mr. Fukuda's office.

In the telephone interview in Washington, Mr. Allen said Thursday that he would not "terminate friendships" with some of his former Japanese associates or clients or with Peter D. Hannaford, the purchaser of the consulting business, simply "because I've become a public official."

Vietnam, Russia Sign Pact

BANGKOK — Vietnam and the Soviet Union have signed agreements under which the Russians will provide assistance in the energy, construction and communications sectors, the Vietnamese News Agency reported Friday.

"I find it particularly revolting to suggest that friendships of many years' standing are seen to contain inherent conflicts of interest," Mr. Allen said. "The double standard, the application of double standards by the press — by the media — must stop."

Allen Example

Mr. Allen asked during the interview, "How can there be a conflict?" and went on to answer his own question: "If, for example, one guy leaves a law firm and leaves his accounts, is there a conflict if he meets with the lawyer who takes over those accounts or the former client, particularly if he excuses himself from matters pertaining to the client. The answer is clearly no."

Richard A. Hanser, the deputy counsel to the President, said he had reviewed Mr. Allen's sale of Potomac and found no conflict of interest. Mr. Hanser said that Mr. Allen had no continuing sales relationship with former Potomac clients and that the debt was owed to him by the Hannaford Co.

Mr. Allen sold his Potomac consulting business on Jan. 19 to the Hannaford Co., a concern owned by Mr. Hannaford and several business associates, according to Mr. Hannaford. Mr. Hannaford was an aide to Ronald Reagan before Mr. Reagan became president.

Mr. Allen provided details on the sale during the interview. He said that while Mr. Hannaford agreed to pay off the installment debt over a three-year period, both he and Mr. Hannaford expected the debt to be retired within a few months.

"He wants to get rid of the obligation," Mr. Allen said of Mr. Hannaford, who said in an interview last week that Mr. Allen was owed "a modest amount" that would be paid off in three to four months.

Mr. Allen said Thursday that Mr. Hannaford's company still owed him about \$50,000 and had paid off about \$20,000 of the debt since Mr. Allen had been in office. "How can I be in a conflict of interest position with Hannaford?" Mr. Allen asked. "The man owes me money in a perfectly ordinary commercial transaction. Whatever happens, come hell or high water, the Hannaford Co. and its stockholders are responsible for the debt owed to me."



RESCUE IN BERMUDA — A sightseeing boat, left, went to the aid of chartered yacht in Hamilton harbor as a storm with 100-mph winds hit Bermuda. Two men clinging to a lifeboat were rescued Friday after abandoning a West German cargo ship reported sinking east of Bermuda; U.S. Coast Guard and Navy planes were searching for the 22 other crew members.

Mexico Is Expected to Explain U.S. Views As Minister From Nicaragua Begins Visit

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Nicaragua's foreign minister has arrived here for talks with Mexican officials just two days after Mexico offered to act as a "communicator" to lower tensions between the Reagan administration and the Sandinista regime.

Mexican officials said Thursday that the trip by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto was planned some time before this week's visit to Mexico City by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., but they said that U.S.-Nicaraguan relations would certainly be discussed.

The State Department said Wednesday that Mexico had agreed to raise with the Sandinista regime concerns that the Mexican government reportedly shares with the Reagan administration about

recent political developments in Nicaragua.

But Mexican officials have questioned the interpretation given by Washington of Mr. Haig's conversations with President José López Portillo and Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda, noting that Mexico had not agreed to intercede "unilaterally" with Nicaragua but had offered to be a "communicator" between Washington and Managua.

Hopes Are Raised The officials added, however, that Washington's version of the talks Monday and Tuesday raised hopes that the Reagan administration was willing to make a new political effort to reach an understanding with the Sandinista government.

During his visit here, Mr. Haig reportedly spoke of the need to adopt "severe measures," excluding military intervention, against

Nicaragua if its current "totalitarian trend" persisted. But Mr. López Portillo warned him that the use of force by Washington in the region would be a "gigantic historical error."

Sandinista commanders have in recent weeks insisted on their desire for closer ties with the United States. But the Reagan administration has said that relations could not improve until Nicaragua halted its alleged arms shipments to Salvadoran guerrillas and reversed its current military buildup.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister is expected to be briefed on the results of Mr. Haig's visit, but officials noted that, if Mexico were to be invited by both sides to act as a "communicator," the channel in Managua would be directly with the ruling junta or with the Sandinista nine-member national directorate, which dictates the guidelines of policy.

When U.S. Diplomats Turn to Writing, How Much Should They Tell?

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As William H. Sullivan recounts the tale, it was "a complete surprise" when he was asked in 1977 to become the U.S. ambassador to Iran. Mr. Sullivan, perhaps the leading Southeast Asian specialist in the Foreign Service, had never served in the Middle East and "knew little about its culture or its ethos."

"While I recognized the importance of Iran, the proposal did not make me jump for joy," the retired diplomat says in a 296-page book, "Mission to Iran," which has just been published.

Mr. Sullivan, it turned out, was to be the last U.S. envoy to Iran. He was there when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left the country and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned from exile. He departed seven months before the takeover of the U.S. Embassy.

Now, just two years later, he has written a highly readable, controversial memoir that is, in effect, a *cr de coeur* by a proud diplomat who makes it clear that he thinks President Jimmy Carter's White House, and in particular Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, did as much as anyone to "lose" Iran.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski are working on their own memoirs and undoubtedly will have something different to say about Mr. Sullivan's sweeping conclusion



William H. Sullivan in 1971.

most example of a rapidly growing cottage industry in Washington in which former diplomats take to the typewriter to write about their experiences and publicize their views of policy and events.

David Newsom, who retired in January as undersecretary of state for political affairs, has written an article criticizing the Gulf policies of the Carter and Reagan administrations; Herman Eilts, former ambassador to Egypt, has publicized his view that the Camp David process has run out of steam and that a different Middle East policy should be found.

The proliferation of memoirs and articles by such well-known and respected career diplomats as Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Eilts and Mr. Newsom has alarmed some past and present members of the Foreign Service who believe that retired officers should keep their thoughts to themselves. If they feel compelled to write, this school of thought holds, they should post a considerable distance between the event and the writing of it.

Rusk Was Incessant

The debate is, of course, not new. When Dean Rusk was secretary of state in the 1950s, he was highly incensed by the articles and books written by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and Theodore Sorensen, who were former aides to John F. Kennedy, and by a book about the State Department by Roger Hillsman.

All three disclosed "classified"

information relating to relatively recent events. Mr. Rusk shares the view of such other retired officers as Philip C. Habib that Foreign Service officers should not write about contemporary events. He has never published a memoir. But Mr. Rusk did record his experiences for Columbia University's oral history project so that they would be available to scholars in the future.

On the other side, the literature of diplomatic history would certainly be much poorer if such former ambassadors to Moscow as George F. Kennan and Charles Bohlen had not written about their careers. And Henry A. Kissinger, completing the second of three volumes on his experiences, differs sharply with Mr. Rusk on the propriety of former secretaries of state telling all.

Mr. Sullivan's book is limited to Iran and is not an attempt even to tell the detailed story of the two years when he was ambassador. Rather, it is an episodic and pointed account in which he reveals how he and the Carter administration — principally Mr. Brzezinski — came to a parting of the ways over framing policy even though Mr. Sullivan was still the ambassador in Tehran.

At one point, he wrote, "I received a most unpleasant and abrasive cable from Washington, which in my judgment, contained an unacceptable aspersion upon my loyalty."

"In the whole cascade of frustra-

tion that had swept over me during the past few months, this proved to be too much for my tolerance," he wrote.

"When I was told by telephone from the State Department that the insulting message had originated at the White House, I thought that I no longer had a useful function to perform on behalf of the president in Tehran."

Mr. Sullivan says that he re-

mained on post to help in the evacuation of U.S. citizens but that, since he no longer had the confidence of the White House, "and since I no longer held them in appropriate respect, there was no need for me to disguise my attitudes through the use of tactful language."

"My communications became not only abrupt but occasionally acerbic," he said.

Ahmed Zaki Saad, IMF Ex-Director, Is Dead in Geneva

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ahmed Zaki Saad, 81, a former executive director of the International Monetary Fund, died last weekend in Geneva, the IMF announced.

Mr. Saad was executive director of the IMF from 1946 to 1970. He was also Saudi Arabia's representative on the board of governors of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, known as the World Bank, from 1958 to 1977.

John Edwin Pontret
NEW YORK (NYT) — John Edwin Pontret, 83, a historian and president of the College of William and Mary from 1941 to 1951, died Thursday in Camden, S.C.

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Report of Libya Killers Raises U.S. Concern

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. government security officers take "very, very seriously" reports that Libyan or other extremist "hit teams" might attempt to assassinate President Reagan or other top U.S. officials, sources said Friday.

The sources, who requested that they not be identified, said reports were received last week that one or more assassination teams might infiltrate the United States from Canada or another way. There were indications that these warnings, originating in the Middle East, mentioned six assassins and listed their names.

Accordingly, security measures are said to have been tightened by the Secret Service, the FBI and other government security specialists.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. are due to travel abroad soon, and security officials are especially concerned that they might be exposed to danger from other possible assassination teams abroad, although there did not appear to be any intelligence on specific threats overseas.

ABC News reported Thursday that Libyan agents had been assigned to assassinate Mr. Reagan and other top officials and, the network said, were believed to have already entered the United States through Canada.

Quoting unidentified sources, ABC said monitoring of the Canadian border, especially in the Detroit area, had been increased as

part of a special investigation under the direction of FBI Director William H. Webster.

The FBI had no comment Friday on the television network report. The ABC report said FBI agents had been pulled off other cases and formed into a counterintelligence group to concentrate on finding Libyan agents.

Robert Wagus, assistant district director for investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Detroit, said the INS does not have the manpower to increase the number of agents on duty at the border. He would not comment on whether those on duty are on a heightened state of alert.

The Libyan government has denied previous reports that the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has sent "hit men" to the United States in an effort to kill Mr. Reagan and other officials.

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Unneeded Sinai Frictions

It seemed good news that Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands had offered to take part in the peace force being organized by the United States to police the Sinai after the Israelis finish evacuating next April. It would give the United States some welcome company in its sponsorship of Camp David. With any luck, those taking part would end up bored to tears but in proud possession of world-class volleyball teams.

How regrettable that an exercise meant to draw nations together has produced yet more friction. The trouble lies not only between Israel and the Europeans, who wish to join the force in order to get a voice in the next stage of Middle East diplomacy and to join in a way that will let them demonstrate their rejection of Camp David to their Arab oil suppliers. There is also a disagreement between Israel and the United States, which wants the Israelis to stop grumbling about the Europeans' verbal formulations and to accept the modest benefits of European participation in the force.

The dust has not yet settled from the AWACS controversy and from Mr. Reagan's remarks on the Saudi peace plan. (That plan is now under a dark new cloud of uncertainty as a result of the abrupt shattering of the Arab summit called to promote it.) But the Israeli foreign minister has hastened to Washington to untangle the Sinai issue. Meanwhile, U.S.-Israeli plans for strategic cooperation are coming into public dispute.

Some of the trouble between these two friendly and like-minded countries is not of their making. The European performance is shabby. On the future of the Palestinians there are many questions, but the peace between Egypt and Israel is here and now. It would be nice to have allies unashamed to support the single part of any Mideast peace process that 1) exists and 2) works.

But much of the strain between the United States and Israel is of their own making. President Reagan has yet to find an effective way to manage this uniquely complex relationship. The handles to its separate parts seem to be scattered among subordinates insensitive to the requirements of coordination and tact. Often, when Mr. Reagan himself joins in, he leaves people asking whether he understands what has gone before. On his part, Prime Minister Begin has chosen to treat each issue that comes along as a do-or-die test of American fidelity. He seems intent on compelling the United States to choose between its Israeli interests and its Arab interests, when the basic American policy is to try to pursue them both.

No manner of conducting relations can erase the real differences that lie between the United States and Israel. This is all the more reason to keep extraneous differences from clogging the machinery. No substantial improvement can be expected if the matter is not addressed at the top.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Praying for Reaganomics

Before I pray for my wife and children at night, I pray for lower interest rates. — Senator Jake Garn.

Someone up there may be listening; interest rates have fallen sharply in the weeks since the Utah senator expressed those priorities. But the cost of borrowing has fallen only because loan demand is off, reflecting poor business prospects during a recession. Once the economy picks up, interest rates are likely to soar again. Many businessmen who not long ago saw tight credit as the economic solution now see it as part of the problem.

In a way, they are right. High interest exacts a terrible, unjustly selective price in lost output and in unemployment. But given the political constraints President Reagan has imposed on himself, tight credit remains the only dependable weapon against inflation.

Controlling inflation with monetary policy seems simple enough in theory. By limiting the amount banks have to lend, the Federal Reserve forces borrowers who cannot afford high rates out of the market. And that, in turn, reduces the demand for a range of goods and puts downward pressure on wages and prices. But there is, alas, a catch — more than one, in fact.

Consider some effects of high interest rates:

- Much of the impact has been felt in the auto and housing industries, whose consumers judge the affordability of products by the monthly interest payments. Home building is running at a six-year low. Big Auto is losing hundreds of millions a month.
- High interest rates cause business to postpone productive investment in equip-

ment and technology. They also increase the cost of borrowing by government just when public dollars are scarce.

• High interest rates have raised the costs of savings institutions without generating commensurate increases in income. Some big institutions have gone under and dozens are on the ropes, with only government insurance between them and insolvency.

• High interest rates induce foreigners to park their extra money in dollar securities, bidding up the exchange value of U.S. currency. That makes it harder for Americans to sell abroad, and much easier for foreigners to sell in the United States.

If tight money is so damaging, why depend on it to control inflation? Because the Reagan administration has renounced the alternatives.

Demand might have been restrained by raising taxes, or by postponing tax cuts. Some tax increases remain a possibility. But after focusing his whole program on a big income tax cut, Mr. Reagan has made clear his reluctance to reverse course.

There are ways to try to restrain prices and wages with what economists call "incomes policies." These range from casual presidential exhortations to tax breaks for workers and employers who follow wage and price guidelines. Some economists believe they can't work. Given Mr. Reagan's vehement opposition, no one is likely to find out.

Senator Garn's sympathy for the victims of tight credit is laudable. Perhaps he ought to add a prayer for the president's economic policies. They need all the help they can get.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan's Bolt From the Blue

President Reagan's shift from belligerent rhetoric to an offer to the U.S.S.R. of a mutual nuclear arms reduction has come as a bolt from the blue. It is a significant departure from the hawkish postures that the Reagan administration has so far adopted vis-à-vis Russia.

—From the National Herald (Delhi).

Mr. Reagan needed all this hyperbole to sell his offer because it is neither straightforward nor historic in any sense. It is a bombastic propaganda stunt to blunt the increasing suspicion that Mr. Reagan's political and strategic foreign policies are becoming dangerous for the peace of the world.

—From the Patriot (Delhi).

The Collapse of the Arab Summit

Amid the bitterness overshadowing the Arab situation, the basic question remains whether the Arabs can really unite. This question becomes more difficult in the absence of Egypt from the Arab scene. Most observers say that Egypt, which has been the key to war and victory, would be the key to peace and Arab unity.

—From Al-Gomhouriya (Cairo).

The result is the worst news of all for the Palestinian people, who ever since the birth of Israel have paid dearly for the extremism and intrigue of the Arab radicals who de-

stroyed Lebanon, nearly destroyed Jordan and will not rest, they say, until they have destroyed Israel. The Arab radicals can frustrate the Saudis, and the Jordanians, and would here like to frustrate the Egyptians, but they cannot deliver anything except what they have delivered in the past: bloodshed and futility.

—From The Times (London).

Enough Talk of Spanish Coups

Bubbling beneath there is profound disquiet. The life of the present government can now be measured in months, if not weeks. And hovering in the wings, a brooding intangible presence, are the Spanish armed forces.

As the political formula that has served Spain reasonably well over the past six years begins to disintegrate, it is essential that Spaniards should start to realize that their governmental system has now left the apron strings of post-Francoism. They need to have the self-confidence to realize that their democracy rests not on a knife edge but on a broad plateau of public support.

Spain today has seldom in practice looked further from a military coup. The conditions for it — fear, prolonged crisis, economic collapse, social breakdown — are not present. But if the unwanted specter is not to materialize, endless discussion of its imminence needs to be brought to a speedy close.

—From The Guardian (London).



The Price of Stagflation

By Joseph Kraft

LONDON — The oldest of the industrial democracies holds up a mirror to the others. The political glory of Britain, its two-party system, is breaking up, and the general lesson is that central political institutions in the advanced countries are coming under enormous, crushing pressures.

The British political system was built around a strong middle class with an aversion to extremes. Electoral law provides that the winner takes all in each parliamentary constituency. Two parties, but not more, have a good chance and a strong incentive to win a majority of the constituencies. Since most of the voters are in the middle, the two parties must compete at the center of the electorate.

Stable, centrist government was a consequence for decades, and until very recently. Conservatives ruled for a dozen consecutive years in the 1950s and 1960s. Thereafter Harold Wilson won four general elections for Labor. The similarity between the two parties was so pronounced that their economic policies were described in a word, "Butskellism," concocted from the names of two finance ministers, R.A. Butler, a Tory, and Hugh Gaitskell of Labor.

Now it is different. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher deliberately keeps her rhetoric hard right. She clings tightly to far-out monetary policy, and refuses, despite high inflation and 11-percent unemployment, to make what she calls with typical exaggeration a "U-turn."

She is a disenchanted Tory, and dismisses as "wets" Conservatives springing from the landed gentry and embodying the principle of looking after others. "To me," she said in a recent speech, "consensus is the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values and policies..."

Not Only in Britain

On the Labor side, the lead role has swung to the ultra-Socialists under Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who favors unilateral disarmament, more nationalization of industry, higher wage settlements, protectionism and withdrawal from the European Community. He came within an ace of becoming deputy leader to Michael Foot at the party congress last month. He is now working at the grass roots to purge Labor members of Parliament who voted against him. London Labor Briefing, the Bennite publication which printed the hit list, sounds like Thatcher on consensus. "Tolerance," it said, "has been a much overworked word of late."

The void left at the center by Thatcher and Benn is being filled by a new party, the Social Democrats, which have allied themselves with the Liberals. A score of members of Parliament have jumped to the Social Democratic bandwagon, and the third party may gradually replace Labor and thus keep alive the two-party system. But the likelihood is that the new party will become a balance wheel, and use its power to exact election by proportional representation. That would be the end of the two-party system, and would condemn Britain to the multi-party coalitions and tortuous government now prevalent in Northern Europe.

The reasons for the disruption of the two-party system seem to elude most of the actors in the drama. James Prior, the leading "wet" in the Cabinet, put down to "mad-

ness" the abandonment of the center by the two major parties. An outsider, however, detects more impersonal reasons.

Thatcher took over the Conservative Party after Edward Heath and the "wets" proved unable to master stagflation by meeting the union halfway on wage bargains. Benn has risen in the Labor Party because the centrist leaders tried to moderate wages, the better to keep Britain competitive in the European Community. In both cases, moderate leadership was wrecked by the problem of inflation and slow growth.

But stagflation is a general condition, and not peculiar to Britain. It burdens governments everywhere, beginning, as it has done in Britain, impatient dissatisfaction with existing political systems. Thus the universal tide is away from what used to work best.

In Scandinavia, the Socialists are voted out after years of power. In France and Greece, the right center is shattered and the Socialists collect a majority for the first time in history. In the United States, the fourth president in a row comes to grips with stagflation and shows no signs of coming out on top, with his office abandoned.

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North-South Ways Ahead

By Richard N. Gardner

NEW YORK — With the Cancun summit past, pressure will come from some industrialized nations and from the developing countries to move promptly into global negotiations on such North-South issues as trade, development, finance, food, raw materials and energy. But such negotiations cannot occur without a compromise on the procedural question of where and how the North-South dialogue is to proceed.

Spokesmen for some developing countries argue that negotiations must be conducted in the United Nations, where the one-nation, one-vote procedure gives them an automatic majority. They want the decisions made by this majority to control the policies of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The United States opposes giving the United Nations a central role in the global negotiations, insisting that the World Bank, the IMF and GATT, whose management reflects the economic importance of the developed countries, should be kept as independent as possible of United Nations influence.

Common sense suggests a way of reconciling these positions. The basic structures of the two Bretton Woods institutions — the bank and the IMF — and of GATT should not be changed. By ensuring that those who make economic commitments have an appropriate say in institutional management, these structures have made it possible to mobilize impressive financial resources on behalf of developing countries and to clear away obstacles to their trade.

A Compromise

On the other hand, the division of voting rights agreed upon at the Bretton Woods conference 37 years ago needs continual adjustment in the light of changing economic realities. There should be further increases in the voting power of Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members, in return for increased financial contributions. A modest increase in the voting rights of all developing countries should be considered in order to enhance the credibility of the World Bank and the IMF in the Third World without impairing their effectiveness.

A compromise is also possible on the question of global negotiations in the United Nations. The United States is right in resisting demands to create a "new international economic order," as may be decided in the General Assembly by the Third World voting machine. But the developing

countries are right in insisting that the world needs a central forum where all economic questions can be discussed, their interrelationships examined, and trade-offs explored. Indeed, the United States and all member countries are committed by the UN Charter to try to use the United Nations for this purpose. The problem is to ensure that the organization serves its Charter aim of "harmonizing the actions of nations" — that is, serves as a place for resolving economic differences and not just as a place where these differences manifest themselves.

New Methods

To make the United Nations a fit place for global negotiations, the methods of work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council need to be revised.

Special negotiating groups representative of member states' interests should be established for particular issues; they should be composed mainly of experts from capitals, and not members of United Nations missions, who are too often schooled in politics and rhetoric. An acknowledged authority in each field under negotiation should serve as full-time chairman of each group, with the job of working with key countries to find agreed solutions.

In the absence of agreement, the General Assembly could vote anything it liked, as at present, but the defeated minority from whom concessions are demanded would be under no obligation to change its ways. The World Bank, the IMF and GATT would retain the independence they now have. But when the new procedures produced agreements, ratified by the Assembly, the developed and developing countries concerned would undertake to implement them in good faith through the World Bank, the IMF, GATT and other appropriate institutions.

This compromise was unanimously agreed upon by a UN group of representatives of rich and poor countries appointed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in a 1975 report, "A New United Nations Structure for Global Economic Cooperation." With appropriate updating and adapting, the compromise remains available for those who want to get on with the urgent business of striking North-South bargains in the common interest.

The writer is professor of international law at Columbia University and a former U.S. ambassador to Italy. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Time to Demilitarize a King's Democracy

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — As Spain emerges from yet another round of rumors and fears of an impending coup, this jittery nation faces crucial questions: To be successful, does a coup have to be carried out with the help of tanks, armored trucks and heavy artillery? And don't the increasingly pressing and open demands from some military areas mean that parliamentary democracy in Spain is already a lost cause?

The answer to the first question is no. Palace coups are not new to Spain. They can adopt many forms and can be just as effective as violent uprisings. The answer to the second question is: Maybe.

Before military forces took to the streets in Valencia and paramilitary Civil Guards stormed the Cortes in Madrid last February, two different plots had apparently been in motion. One was preparing the violent actions that eventually took place; the other was preparing a "soft" coup, with a scenario in which a respected general would be appointed premier in a Cabinet made up of "independent" civilian figures and perhaps a sprinkling of members of the conservative, centrist and Socialist parties.

Such a government would have put an end to "separatist" forces in the Basque region and in Catalonia, and to terrorism. After the coup failed, suspected participants in both plots were arrested. They were accused of having joined forces at the last minute.

The idea of a "soft coup" was resurrected recently after Lt. Gen. Jesus Gonzalez del Yerro, one of the more respected army leaders, traveled to Madrid from his command in the Canary Islands to hold meetings with conservative politicians and businessmen. Several days later, after the meetings had been widely publicized in the Spanish and

foreign press, Gen. Gonzalez del Yerro issued a statement stressing his loyalty to the constitution and the king.

Whatever the scope of Gen. Gonzalez del Yerro's activities, Spanish political sources contend that the message from the military is coming louder and clearer every day. The process of regional devolution is "unacceptable" if it continues as a threat of national "disintegration." Harsh sentences against the generals awaiting trial as alleged leaders of the February coup would be "unacceptable," too. What about an eventual, and quite possible, success of the moderate Socialist Party in the next general election? Doubtless "unacceptable."

Skillful Distorting

The same political sources say that high-ranking officers in the army request a strong, conservative government that would resist demands that everything will be "acceptable." If this does not happen, the outcome could be violent, it is widely feared in Madrid.

With the social scene relatively calm and terrorism reduced to a trickle, there were few logical reasons for military restlessness. If usually well-informed politicians are right, that restlessness reaches beyond the normal areas of concern for the military in a democracy and into the realm of purely political decisions. This is the realm generally reserved to civilian leadership.

The sometimes obscure backbiting and infighting that have characterized the recent power struggle in the governing Union of the Democratic Center have certainly fueled military impatience. But again, in no Western democracy could such developments, however unpalatable, justify threats of military takeover. Evidently there are other

factors at work in Spain — particularly within civilian sectors that have lost their political power — which skillfully distort and magnify every "shortcoming" of democracy and try to spur the army into open rebellion.

Only by toning down partisan bickering, as King Juan Carlos has repeatedly urged, can the elected leaders of Spain endeavor to create a civilian front to effectively dispel threats and finally carry out the ever-postponed task of assuring firm and permanent control of the military by civilian society.

A West European, parliamentary democracy cannot survive for more than a few weeks or months if it is held effectively hostage by the military — if they are in a position to press demands that only such and such a party can govern, or that some rule, considered by the Business and Civilian sectors as a decisive historical consequence to be canceled, at the risk of a new outburst of terrorist violence.

The badly splintered centrist party has responded to the challenge by constantly retreating and making concessions. Thus, civil liberties are openly threatened. The idea is to "defend democracy by compromising." But when such compromises are made, tanks and guns usually wind up having the upper hand.

Now is the time for Spain's democrats, including their many high-ranking allies in the military, to regroup and reassert themselves. The imminent entry into NATO could provide a good occasion for restoring a much needed balance of power. It could well be the last chance for the parliamentary system to finally take root after almost two centuries of experiments that were usually aborted by military pronouncements.

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Letters

Belated Light

David Broder writes (IHT, Nov. 21) that the realization has now come to Ronald Reagan of "the extraordinary importance of arms control in this fourth decade of the nuclear age." This is something for the world to be truly thankful for. But hasn't seeing the light come rather late for the president? For many of us it has been bright and clear for a long, long time.

FLORENCE A. LILJANDER, Milan.

Taming the Wave

Wolfgang Wagner (IHT, Nov. 25) is right to see that criticism of Reagan policies must not be interpreted as anti-Americanism. Europeans do not want to cast off the mooring ropes that restrain the United States, they merely refuse to be beholden to it. And thus they look for dialogue between the two superpowers in a period of tension.

That tension is a great wave battering the continents. It must die down. Dialogue is the key word, and it expresses European ideas of peace.

PATRICK MARTIN, Confians-St-Honore, France.

Not Really Peace

President Reagan, in his recent foreign policy speech, was accurate only to a degree in stating that "our policies have resulted in the longest European peace in this century." He evidently had Western Europe in mind. Unfortunately, the countries of Eastern Europe have not enjoyed the blessings of such peace. Two of them — Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 — were brutally invaded by the Soviets, and a Soviet sword of Damocles hangs over the heads of the courageous Polish people.

The European peace movements, whatever their motivations, should have learned a lesson from those two unprovoked aggressions. The new arms reduction propos-

als, if they are to benefit the entire continent, should include the total renunciation by the Soviets of the Brezhnev Doctrine that gives them a hunting license in their designated sphere of influence.

W. ZACHARIASIEWICZ, Marbella, Spain.

Spiraling Threats

The enthusiastic report of President Reagan's proposal for a "U.S.-Soviet Missile Slash in Europe" (IHT, Nov. 19) needs comment. Whereas the new proposal demands a withdrawal of existing Soviet medium-range missiles, it offers only a slashing of planned nuclear arms.

The asymmetry here is obvious: You think up something terrible, then offer not to carry it out in trade for some real reductions on the Soviet side.

What worries me is that this approach by the United States could usher in a new spiral of threats from both sides. The logic of the U.S. proposal rests on belligerency in foreign policy; it is not very likely to result in fruitful arms reduction talks.

IAN McKELLED, Oxford, England.

Holocausts Both

Al Altman (Letters, Nov. 13) finds irony in the fact that Stanley Karnow's article (Oct. 12) on the genocide of 6 million Jews stands next to James Reston's article mentioning the death of 30 million Russians during the same period, without Mr. Karnow extending his concern to the Russians.

The real irony is that the Russians brought most of their suffering upon themselves by being the allies of the Nazis to start with, and were a powerful contributing cause to the Holocaust by procuring the Nazis the advantage of that alliance at a critical time.

CLARKSON POTTER, Athens.

Microprocessors

In a special section on communication and technology (IHT, Oct. 2) there appeared an article, "The Era of the Microprocessor," by John F. Kane which makes this statement: "The first microprocessor — the Intel 4004 introduced in 1971 — contained the equivalent of 2,300 transistors and made possible the first pocket calculator."

Intel first announced its mi-

croprocessor, the 4004, in November, 1971. Texas Instruments demonstrated a working CPU on a chip (microprocessor) in March, 1971. Later in 1971, Texas Instruments demonstrated the feasibility of the one-chip microcomputer (the entire computer on a chip, not just the CPU) and was awarded a patent on this development.

Also, the microprocessor did not make possible the pocket calculator. In 1967, Texas Instruments

demonstrated the world's first pocket calculator. This miniature electronic calculator is in the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. On April 14, 1970, Canon of Japan commercially introduced the world's first miniature electronic calculator (called "Pocketron"), which was a joint effort by Canon and Texas Instruments.

NORMAN F. NEUREITER, Dallas.

A Dutch Member of Parliament Asks for Better-Defined Security Policy

The campaign against nuclear weapons has been explained as an explosion of fear inspired by the unprecedented arsenal of destruction. Fear is certainly a contributing factor. The invisible effects of nuclear energy and the difficult paradox of deterrence through horrible atomic weapons augment a sense of insecurity.

Yet I feel it wrong to ascribe the anti-nuclear campaign entirely to fear. In the Netherlands three-fourths of the population remains in favor of NATO. The problem therefore comes down to a lack of prospects in the continuing buildup of nuclear weapons. The younger generation can only be kept on board if the prospects become clearer than just a new spiral in the arms race.

The NATO ministers were aware of this mood when they took the double-track decision of December, 1979, for deploying the nuclear weapons while negotiating with the Soviets. But they could have gone a step further to create a true incentive for moderation in arms programs.

It would have been feasible to phase in F-16's and Cruise missiles in such a way as to decide firmly on a given number in response to the SS-20s already operational and to acquire the remainder only if and when the Soviet program would be further implemented.

That would have introduced an element of reward for restraint. Instead, the 1979 decision provided

the world's first pocket calculator. This miniature electronic calculator is in the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. On April 14, 1970, Canon of Japan commercially introduced the world's first miniature electronic calculator (called "Pocketron"), which was a joint effort by Canon and Texas Instruments.

NORMAN F. NEUREITER, Dallas.

Moscow with a stimulus to go forward with the SS-20 program as quickly as possible.

Churchill's maxim "arm to parley" cannot be the whole story anymore. New arms decisions should be coupled with a clear position on the equilibrium they are expected to maintain. Otherwise the action-reaction pattern will go unchecked.

Negotiations are bound to be long and complicated, and in the meantime arms programs run their course. An effort to link unilateral moves with performance on the other side might be a way to give the perspective to our security policy that our young people need.

W.F. van EEKELEN, The Hague.

Nov. 28: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Anarchist Lands Regicide

GENEVA — M. Louis Bertoni had been indicted by the Federal Supreme Court in Lausanne for publishing Anarchist writings eulogizing the act of Bresci, who assassinated King Umberto of Italy. He extolled the memory of the assassin as a glorious martyr. Mr. Bertoni, renouncing the service of an advocate, pleaded his own case with baffling skill. He established that the crime charged to him was one depending on the justice of the complaints and the degree of reprehensibility of the sovereign in question. The prosecuting attorney admitted Mr. Bertoni to be beyond reproach in private life, and actuated by sincere motives, and demanded only a mitigated sentence of one month.

1931: Pacifists Riot in Paris

PARIS — A mass meeting of 7,000 world disarmament and peace apostles ended in a wild riot last night at the Trocadero when, after nearly four hours of pandemonium supposedly caused by several thousand dissident war veterans, a score of their ringleaders rushed the speakers' platform, overturned the table, upset chairs and scattered radio and amplifying apparatus. Only the good humor and parliamentary discipline of Edouard Herriot prevented a general clash. With a cordon of Republican Guards surrounding the dais, and scores more calming the guests of honor, he insisted upon Sen. Henri de Jouvenel completing his discourse, which was drowned in the deafening din.

AP/10/15/20

هفتاد و نهمین سالگرد

Arts
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Leisure

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Herald Tribune

Weekend

The Anti-Tourist's Pocket Guide to Going Native

by Paul Fussell

NEW YORK — It is hard to be a snob and a tourist at the same time. A way to combine both roles is to become an anti-tourist. Despite the suffering he undergoes, the anti-tourist is not to be confused with the traveler: His motive is not inquiry but self-protection and vanity.

Dean MacCannell, author of the anthropological study "The Tourist," remembers a resident of an island like Nantucket who remonstrated when, arriving, MacCannell offered to start the car before the ferry docked. "Only tourists do that," he was told. Abroad, the techniques practiced by anti-tourists anxious to assert their difference from all those tourists are more subtle. All involve attempts to merge into the surroundings, like speaking the language, even badly.

Some dissimulations are merely mechanical. Like a man's shifting his wedding ring from the left to the right hand. A useful trick is ostentatiously not carrying a camera. If asked about this deficiency by a camera-carrying tourist, one scores points by saying, "I never carry a camera. If I photograph things I find I don't really see them."

Another device is staying in the most unlikely hotels, although this is risky, like the correlative technique of eschewing taxis in favor of local public transportation (the more complicated and confusing the better), which may end with the anti-tourist stranded miles out of town, cold and alone on the last tram of the night.

Another risky technique is programmatically consuming the local food, no matter how nasty, and affecting to relish sheep's eyes, fried cicadas and shellfish taken locally, that is, from the seamy little lagoons. Dressing with attention to local coloration used to be harder before jeans became the international costume of the pseudo-leisured. But jeans are

hard for those around 60 to get away with, and the anti-tourist must be careful to prevent betrayal by jackets, trousers, shoes and even socks and neckties (if still worn) differing subtly from the local norms.

Sedulously avoiding the standard sights is probably the best method of disguising your touristhood. In London one avoids Westminster Abbey and heads instead for the Earl of Burlington's 18th-century villa at Chiswick. In Venice one must walk by circuitous smelly back passages far out of one's way to avoid being seen in the Piazza San Marco. In Athens, one disdain the Acropolis in favor of the eminence preferred by the locals, the Lycabettus.

Each tourist center has its interdicted zone: In Rome you avoid the Spanish Steps and the Fontana di Trevi, in Paris Les Deux Magots and the whole Boul' Mich area, in Nice the Promenade des Anglais, in Egypt Giza with its excessively popular pyramids and sphinx, in Hawaii Waikiki. Avoiding Waikiki brings up the whole question of why one's gone to Hawaii at all, but that's exactly the problem.

Driving on the Continent, it's essential to avoid outright giveaways like the French TT license plate. Better to drive a car registered in the country you're touring (the more naive rental agencies know this) if you can't find one from some unlikely place like Bulgaria or Syria. Plates entirely in Arabic are currently much favored by anti-tourists, and they have the additional advantage of frustrating policemen writing tickets for illegal parking.

Perhaps the most popular way for the anti-tourist to demarcate himself from the tourists, because he can have a drink while doing it, is for him to lounge — cameralese — at a cafe table and with palpable contempt scrutinize the passing sheep through half-closed lids, making all movements very slowly. Here the costume providing the least danger of exposure is jeans, a thick dark-colored turtleneck and longish hair.

Any conversational gambit favored by lonely tourists, like "Where are you from?" can be deflected by vagueness. Instead of answering Des Moines or Queens, you say, "I spend a lot of time abroad" or "That's really hard to say." If hard-pressed, you simply mutter: "Je ne parle pas Anglais," look at your watch and leave.

The anti-tourist's persuasion that he is really a traveler instead of a tourist is both a symptom and a cause of what the British journalist Alan Brien has designated *tourist angst*, defined as "a gnawing suspicion that after all... you are still a tourist like every other tourist."

As a uniquely modern form of self-contempt, *tourist angst* often issues in bizarre emotional behavior, and it is surprising that it has not yet become a classic for psychiatric study. "A student of mine in Paris," writes MacCannell, "a young man from Iran dedicated to the [student] revolution, half stammering, half shouting, said to me: 'Let's face it, we are all tourists!' Then, rising to his feet, his face contorted with... self-hatred, he concluded dramatically in a hiss: 'Even I am a tourist!'"

Tourist angst like this is distinctly a class signal. Only the upper elements of the middle class suffer from it, and in summer especially it is endemic in places like Florence and Mykonos and Crete. It is rare in pseudo-places like Disneyland, where people have come just because other people have come. This is to say that the working class finds nothing shameful about tourism. It is the middle class that has read and heard just enough to sense that being a tourist is somehow offensive and scorned by an imagined upper class that it hopes to emulate and, if possible, be mistaken for.

The irony is that extremes meet: The upper class, unruffled by contempt from any source, happily enrolls in Lindblad Tours or makes its way up the Nile in tight groups being lectured at by a tour guide artfully disguised as an Oxbridge archaeologist.

Sometimes the anti-tourist's rage to escape the appearance of tourism

propels him around a mock-full-circle, back to a simulacrum of exploration. Hence the popularity of African safaris among the upper-middle class. One tourist agency now offers package exploristic expeditions to Everest and the Sahara and to Siam by camel caravan, "real expeditions for the serious traveler looking for more than an adventurous vacation." Something of the acute discomfort of exploration and the uncertainty of real travel can be recovered by accepting an invitation to "Traverse Spain's Sierra Nevada on horseback (\$528)."

But the anti-tourist deludes only himself. We are all tourists now, and there is no escape. Every year there are over two hundred million of us, and when we are jetted in all directions and lodged in our pseudo-places, we constitute four times the population of France.

The decisions we imagine ourselves making are shaped by the Professor of Tourism at Michigan State University and by the "Travel Administrators" now being trained at the New School in New York and by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, whose publications indicate what it has in mind for us: "Factors Determining Selection of Sites for Tourism Development," for example, or "Potential International Supply of Tourism Resources."

Our freedom and mobility diminish at the same time their expansion is loudly proclaimed; while more choices appear to solicit us, fewer actually do. The ships will not come back to the Hudson, and some places in Guyana will doubtless be selected as a site for tourism development. The tourist is locked in, and as MacCannell has pointed out, as a type the tourist is "one of the best models of modern man-in-general."

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Pierre Cardin at Maxim's, part of his empire.

What Cardin Is Cooking Up For Maxim's

by Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — Pierre Cardin is an immensely successful man so it is not of those that he is also immensely criticized. But that does not faze him. "I'm used to being criticized," he says. "Every time I do something new, people tear me apart, then they do exactly what I do." For proof, he was the first noted designer in ready-to-wear, as far back as 1959 — a revolutionary move that got him expelled from the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne.

His empire, nobody can quite ascertain. "All I know is that it's gigantic," is as much as he will say. Figures range between \$400 million and several billion for Cardin, 59, now known as the king of the license business. He has put his name on more than 600 products — ranging from furniture to chocolates — distributed through 540 factories and a 120,000-man workforce in 80 countries, including, as of last weekend with much fanfare, China. A frustrated theater man (he opened his own couture house in 1950 with theater costumes), he also owns his own theater, L'Espace Cardin in Paris.

In 1979, he started the Maxim's license business, owning a controlling interest in the organization that allows the use of the restaurant's name. That was promptly followed by the acquisition of 27 percent of Maxim's restaurant, a temple to Belle Epoque architecture and naughtiness. But Cardin did not simply buy a gastronomic landmark; he is busy putting it to use and turning it into a highly profitable product. If he has his way, the magic name will soon be over everything from a delicatessen to hotels and restaurants, including those now in Tokyo and Mexico City and others planned in Singapore and Brussels. In 1983 a vast U.S. plan includes new Maxim's restaurants in New York and Los Angeles and the reopening of the one in Chicago.

A man who started as a humble tailor, operating from a fifth-floor walkup near the Paris Opera, the Venetian-born Cardin has come a long way. He has, for example, all but cornered the Elysee Palace. His fashion house is on avenue Marigny, next to the mansion the Rothschilds sold to the French government to house official guests. On the rue de Valenciennes, a delicatessen directly across from the Elysee's entrance, is the first store of the Maxim's empire, a delicatessen that sells pickles and caviar plus the Maxim's ashrays tourists constantly steal — the ashrays cost 30 francs here. Across from the store, another corner building is devoted to Maxim's Homme de la Nuit, or evening clothes. Around the corner is Maxim's Fruits.

Now, on rue Royale, next to the restaurant, there is Maxim's Fleurs, a flower shop where Art Nouveau vases are filled with white orchids at \$40 a stem. Cardin owns not only the shop but the whole building.

The trouble is, not too many people are seen in all those fancy stores, which has led people to ask: Is it for real and what's behind it all?

Some offer the theory that Cardin bought Maxim's to upgrade his own label, which, they say, was suffering from overexposure. Others argue that Cardin is cheapening Maxim's with commercial operations, including dinner parties during which he shows his collections. Others still, stunned by the number of buildings Cardin has his name on, say that Maxim's is all camouflage for a real-estate operation.

Cardin, super-designer turned super-businessman, pooh-poohs all those rumors.

First, he insists he has no problems with his own label. "On the contrary," he says from his fashion house, which is so tumultuous that he cannot seem to find an office for himself. "The Pierre Cardin label has never been stronger. This is how I've been able to buy Maxim's. The reason I took on Maxim's is because I was mesmerized by its image."

Not great gourmet, Cardin was probably not upset that the restaurant is no longer in the Guide Michelin — at the request of the former owner. The reason reportedly was that he was afraid to lose one of his three stars despite a tradition of haute cuisine such as duck with peaches (which has now become, in a bow to nouvelle cuisine, duck with raspberry vinegar) and rack of lamb Maria Callas (on request).

Instead, Cardin saw the potential of the Maxim's name and knew exactly how to exploit it.

For Maxim's lovers, it was a major turn; the former owners, Louis and Maggy Vaublaire, were aging, as was, indeed, the restaurant itself. There is little chance that Maxim's can long survive with the same clubby standards — people are still turned away at the door if the maitre d'hotel, the ineffable Roger, does not like the way they are dressed. In a reflection of the economic situation, Roger admits that while the dinner hour is still all right, there is less booking at lunch in these days when expense accounts are coming under increasing government scrutiny and taxation. By making the restaurant commercially viable, Cardin is able to keep it going.

Besides spreading Maxim's name all over the map, Cardin is also busy restoring the restaurant but always, he points out, with the agreement of the aesthetic authorities, for the place is a classified monument. "All I'm trying to do is make Maxim's authentic," he says.

"For, past the Art Nouveau restaurant, all the

Continued on page 6W

Tax-Free Cars: Curves Ahead

by Ann Pinkerton

PARIS — "Tax-free cars." The words sound enticing and they can stand for a bargain... but just how much of a bargain depends on your individual situation. It's not quite as simple as buying tax-free perfume, cigarettes or whiskey at the airport.

Basically, you qualify if you buy a car in a country where you're not a resident. But the catch is that when the owner brings his new car home, he will probably have to pay the customs duty and registration fee of his own country.

Still, buying a car in a foreign country tax-free may be a good deal in at least two cases: either if, when you return home, your country taxes you on the value of a used car and not on the price you paid for it new; or if you sell the car before returning home.

The savings can be attractive if you live in a country that taxes cars heavily. In England, it's 25 percent of the cost of the car. In France, it's 33 percent. In Belgium, it's 25 percent or 30 percent for a larger-sized luxury car. In West Germany, it's 13 percent and a non-resident pays the tax, which is refunded when he leaves. In Spain, it's 20 percent for a Spanish-made car and a hefty 70 percent tax for a foreign-made car. But in Switzerland it is only 5.6 percent. The tax on cars is, of course, subject to change.

A non-resident buying a car can avoid these charges by obtaining a temporary registration. Ask the auto manufacturer or dealer if he can arrange to get tourist registration and plates for you; if the manufacturer or dealer cannot help and there is trouble finding the police or customs officials, the embassy or consulate of your own country can point you in the right direction.

You'll have to show your passport and, most likely, proof that you're a visitor (a return airline ticket can help) with a permanent residence elsewhere. It's residence and not citizenship that counts. You might be an Italian citizen but if you live in another country, you can buy a car in Italy tax-free with tourist plates.

What you save by registering in tourist plates as a non-resident doesn't matter so much as what you do next with the car you just bought. Someone living in England could save 13 percent tax by buying a car in West Germa-



ny but, if he takes it home, he might wind up paying his country's 25 percent tax on it.

When you take your foreign-bought car home and face customs officials there, there are basically three possibilities. Perhaps you will have used your car to such an extent that you won't be required to pay tax or duty beyond the normal registration fee. In that case you will have, in fact, gotten a tax-free car.

A more likely contingency, however, is you'll be paying taxes on the value of your car at the time you cross the border. As a result you would still be saving money by paying taxes on a used and not a new car, with allowances made for mileage and condition. But, again, it's best to check the rules in your country. For example, as of July, 1980, anyone bringing a foreign-made car into the United States must pay a duty based on the transaction value of

the car. This means that, even if you've been driving your car around Europe for three years, you'll pay taxes on the invoice price without any discount for the condition of the car.

The third possibility is that you resell the car. If you sell your car before you return home the person who buys it may have to pay taxes on it unless he, too, is a non-resident.

Obviously, since laws vary, it's best to get advice in both the country in which you are buying the car as well as in the country where you will eventually register it. For example, residents of Britain, who can obtain substantial savings by buying cars in other Common Market countries, can receive a detailed kit of advice by sending a large stamped, addressed envelope to Action Cars, Consumer's Association, 1 Caxton Hill, Hertford, England. In

other countries, similar consumer associations can be helpful.

A key factor in most cases is the length of time that a new owner can drive the car on temporary plates in the country of purchase before importing it in the country where the customs duty and registration fees must finally be paid.

The duration of a temporary registration is often determined by the purchaser's status. An executive on temporary assignment may be eligible for a long period that allows for considerable depreciation in the car's value.

Different countries have different time limits. A tourist registering a car in France with tourist plates is allowed to use them for six months. A journalist or a student (who is not earning a salary) may keep the French "TT" plates for up to two years providing the car is not sold in the meantime and providing French customs is paid a 15 percent deposit, refundable on departure. In Switzerland, you can get a temporary tourist registration for as long as three years if you aren't a resident of Switzerland. In Italy, England and Spain, tourist plates are good for a year.

But check the rules: in some countries, customs officials start counting the time your plates will be legal starting with your date of arrival and not with the purchase of your car.

In certain cases, you can extend expired tourist registration by going to another country. But that depends on where you've been registered and where you're going. In any case, you're not allowed to return to a country where your tourist registration has expired without paying taxes.

All taxes aside, the regulations in your country may very well require that your foreign car conform to certain safety standards. This is important because you won't be allowed to bring it home unless those specifications are met. It's best to tell your car dealer where you eventually intend taking your car so he can sell you a model that will meet the standards of your country.

Better yet, check with your country's embassy to make sure you know the specifications yourself before ordering the car. For example, French cars usually need yellow headlights. Scandinavian cars may have to be equipped with special seat belts and white lights. In the United States, cars must meet emission-control regulations as well as safety standards.

Searching for the Raw Materials of Sushi in Tokyo

by Joel Stratte-McClure

TOKYO — Spend a morning at the world's largest fish market with sushi chef Isao Yamanaoka and you're excused for wondering if the Japanese live on raw fish alone. Yamanaoka, one of an estimated 350,000 sushi chefs in Japan, has been in the business of tasting, preparing and serving raw fish for 30 years. The sprawling, sea-smelling market off Hamamichi Street is his laboratory and he uses all of his senses to evaluate and select the most delectable fish in Tokyo.

"Raw fish straight from the sea is the ultimate natural and nutritional food," Yamanaoka says as he gently pinches a bit of blood-red tuna caught yesterday off Hokkaido and selling today for 15,000 yen (about \$70) a kilo.

"The reason the Japanese are so fond of raw fish is that we can be sure it is fresh fish."

Wholesalers and chefs brave a pre-dawn traffic jam to shop competitively for an overwhelming variety of fish at the Tokyo market between 4 a.m. and noon. The fish have arrived by ship, rail and truck and are being eyed by a multitude of buyers wearing knee-high rubber boots and determining precise weights with digital scales.

Most of the fish — whale, tuna, squid and crab, for example — come from Japanese waters, but there are imports from around the world — lobster from South Africa, salmon from Alaska, shrimp from Colombia, eel from Taiwan and berring from Canada. The fish, if not fresh, are frozen, salted or on ice.

Yamanaoka eyes the frozen fish with disdain but tenderly evaluates about 30 kinds of fresh fish he will use in today's sushi, a dish of morsels of raw fish placed on compacted mounds of vinegared rice. Yamanaoka refuses to acknowledge the existence of refrigeration. He gleefully dips his arm into an aerated tank and catches a salmon, pokes at an unsuspecting sea urchin, plays with the tentacles of an octopus and punches the tough skin of an abalone. Occasionally he will take a bit of tuna or pop some salmon roe into his mouth.

"I must make sure that we get the best for today's sushi and that requires precisely the right purchases," Yamanaoka says as he hands a companion a chunk of fresh sea urchin.

Although Yamanaoka visits the market only three times a week and relies on a buyer from

Nakajima Marine to do his purchasing the rest of the time, he insists on an intimate relationship with his fish and their suppliers. Recently he visited Hiroshima to sample the season's fare and assure the fishermen that someone is carefully monitoring their efforts. He dismisses the environmental uproar concerning the whale, doesn't mind the Japanese reputation for occasionally fishing in forbidden waters and seems solely concerned with getting his customers the best fish on the market. Some observers think Yamanaoka and his ilk are fanatics in this respect.

"The Swiss and French occasionally eat raw fish but the Japanese are crazy about it to the point of obsession," says Grégoire Sein, a chef at Tokyo's Reugaya restaurant in which French restaurateur Paul Bocuse has a stake. "They eat it for every meal, have made the presentation an art form and their fish markets are expensive but excellent."

Turnover at the Tokyo market is estimated at \$500,000 a day and a portion of the sales is destined for the 9,700 sushi restaurants in Tokyo. Yamanaoka's purchases, which he makes during a half-hour tour of the colorful stalls and pavilions, will be delivered to his small kitchen at the Hilton Hotel at 10 a.m. and the whale meat will be thinly sliced, the shellfish shelled and the abalone cleaned. Today's choice also included squid, salmon roe, flatfish, eel and octopus, but Yamanaoka is particularly proud of the fine tuna and whale meat.

Some of the shellfish is wrapped in seaweed and he prepares tasty tidbits for hors d'oeuvres — mushrooms in soy sauce and other vegetables with ginger. Yamanaoka and his assistant, Ryuhai Segawa, who was an apprentice for 10 years, are professionals at preparing sushi and, if pressed, can make up a plate in about a minute. They let the customer choose a minimum of seven types of fish and then artfully prepare it by placing each piece on a ball of rice. The resulting dish looks like an aquarium in air.

"Most Japanese customers know exactly what they want in a sushi and will flavor the fish with soy sauce, lime or horseradish," Yamanaoka says as he serves a customer. "But I guide foreigners, based on their past exposure to sushi and the type of fish they are likely to have eaten in their own countries."

Yamanaoka contends that eating raw fish is becoming increasingly popular outside Japan and believes it has influenced the French trend towards lighter cuisine. Grégoire Sein does not



Early morning in Tokyo's fish market.

agree. "It does not take a great deal of talent to make sushi, and raw fish itself has very little taste," the Frenchman says. "The Japanese also tend to smother the fish with a strong taste like horseradish and know very little about the necessity of a light, subtle sauce."

Yamanaoka is not worried about the critique. Although sushi is becoming expensive due to

current prices, he seems pleased that you don't have to be a gourmet to eat raw fish.

"Raw fish is a food for common people and can be eaten at any time," he says while explaining that sake, beer or white wine can accompany a sushi meal. "You do not have to be French or a professional eater to appreciate the exquisite taste."

Health Warning On Nouvelle Cuisine

NEW YORK — An "exotic" spice that is being gobbled up by fans of nouvelle cuisine is nothing more than a common weed related to poison ivy and is capable of causing severe allergic reactions, according to botanical experts.

The spice, variously known as pink, or red, peppercorns and Baies Roses de Bourbon, has been said to grow only on the French island of Reunion, off Madagascar. The peppercorns are prized by restaurateurs and gourmet shoppers for their slightly sweet, stungless flavor and color.

But — according to persistent detective work by Sandy Hicks, herb consultant for the University of Michigan — the mysterious berries are nothing but the fruit of a common weed, *Schinus molle*, better known as Brazilian pepper or Florida holly. The aggressive plant, once prized as an ornamental, is now a pest in tropical areas all over the world, including Florida.

Dr. Julia Morton, director of the University of Miami's Morton Collectanea, who assisted in identifying the berries, developed a sore throat, tightness in her chest and hoarseness soon after tasting a few. Her thick file of adverse human and animal reactions to Brazilian peppers (leaves and flowers, as well as fruit) include painful rashes, asthma-like attacks and internal poison ivy — upset stomach, diarrhea and hemorrhoids. A scientist at the National Institute of Health was forced to stop working with the berries when she developed violent headaches, swollen eyelids, shortness of breath and chest pains.

Indeed, the hazards of Brazilian peppercorns have been known at least since 1786, when a Peruvian scientist described their ability to cause "terrible hemorrhoids." The numbers of berries required to cause adverse effects is not known. But the experts advise diners to steer clear of foods adorned with tiny red spheres of unknown identity.

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Shopping: Christmas Past, Christmas Presents In Switzerland

by Calla Corner

LAUSANNE — The Swiss, being a practical people, lean toward practical Christmas gifts. Swiss pottery, for example, is practical, colorful and quaint and can be found in almost any shape or size. At Art Suisse, 8 rue Enning, Lausanne (tel: 021/20.81.80), there are soup tureens in blue and white or red and white with the famous Gruyère crane (124 Swiss francs, about \$70) and yellow and green butter slabs (21 francs) from the Vaud. Fondue pots at 49 francs and cake and cheese covers on wooden bases from 80 francs as well as eggcups starting at 15 francs in earthy Thun colors are available at Heimwerk, 61 Kramgasse, Berne (tel: 031/22.30.00). For children playing at being housewives, miniature kitchen sets start at 17 francs at Heimwerk.

Also in Berne, antique pottery can be bought at Ernst Mach-Kaser, 35 Kramgasse (no telephone). A carafe with simple, pleasing lines goes for 350 francs.

To wrap up a pair of shoulders in the latest peasant style, fringed wool shawls made in Glaris and starting at 28 francs are available at Art Suisse, Lausanne. A selection of lace linens from Saint Gall can be seen at Châlet Suisse, 18 quai General Guisan, Geneva (tel: 022/21.82.10). Tablecloths embroidered with Swiss wildflowers start at 170 francs, aprons can be had for 30.50 francs and handkerchiefs worthy of framing are 25 francs.

For a hot-shot skier whose only problem may be high boots that hurt, Raichle's new Fieson ski boots with a supple tongue for leaning forward painlessly is the answer. They cost 280 francs at any of the Placette department stores in French-speaking Switzerland. And for skiers and sailors, a handblown glass wall barometer made from Saanen glass, operating with water and guaranteed to overflow when the weather looks bad, is 49 francs at Art Suisse, Lausanne.

More Saanen glass in the form of carafes, hand-engraved to enhance their delicacy, are 59 francs at Art Suisse, Lausanne, and Christmas tree baubles that won't bounce are 36 francs at the Heimwerk, Berne.

Walkers will appreciate antique walking

sticks from Galerie Michele Zeller, 20 Kramgasse, Berne (tel: 031/22.23.54). They start at 100 francs.

Pewter is more precious to the Swiss than silver (perhaps because it doesn't need polishing). Carafes in this metal, known as Cinnanes and available in regional styles, can be bought reasonably throughout Switzerland at the Migros chain, starting at 59 francs.

Used for lading thick Gruyère cream and pretty enough to decorate a cupboard, hand-carved wooden spoons from Le Pays d'en Haut start at 22 francs at Art Suisse, Lausanne. Antique ones can be found for a bit more at Ida Krater, 55 Kramgasse, Berne (tel: 031/22.61.09), along with old hutter molds (140 francs).

Still in wood, hand-carved wooden arche figures (the males look a bit like William Tell) can be bought for all prices at Heimwerk, Berne. A nice idea would be to add a figure a year.

The delicate art of decoupage, representing Swiss country scenes, is a good investment gift. Art Suisse as well as Heimwerk represent various artists. Prices range from 100 to 500 francs depending on size and design intricacy — one slip of the scissors and the artist has to start another work. A whole year of the work of the well-known decoupage artist Anna Rosati can be offered with the Anna Rosati 1982 Calendar, 19.80 francs at most stationery stores.

Cloth-covered cookbooks of Swiss regional recipes from Basel, central Switzerland, Zurich and French-speaking Switzerland, printed on "old" paper, can be picked up for a gastronomic at Cardas, rue de Bourg, Lausanne (tel: 021/22.55.60), at 26.80 francs a volume. More in books: "L'Histoire Suisse" in comes, to give to someone who is boning up on Swiss history for the passport exam, costs 15 francs at La Joie de Lire, 38 place Bourg de Four, Geneva (tel: 022/25.35.65). For children, "Les Deux Isles," by two Binnois who spent four years building models for their accurate illustrations and writing a text that pips good against evil in ancient times; 29.80 at Payot, rue de Bourg, Lausanne (tel: 021/20.33.31).

And espionage devotees might go for "The Swiss Corridor," by Jozef Garimisa, a Polish historian who based this intriguing account of Swiss intelligence on the World War II networks, "The Red Orchestra" and "The Black Orchestra." It costs 48 francs at Payot.

In the old city of Geneva, rue Hotel de Ville, and in Berne on the Kramgasse there are several antique shops where old prints of Switzerland framed in gold leaf can be bought at prices ranging from 300 to 900 francs.

Nostalgia can also be bought at Franz Carl Weber, the toy shop that has branches all over Switzerland, in the form of "old" jass cards (the national card game of Switzerland) for 12.90 francs, puzzles in numbered, limited editions (29.90 francs), a reprint of an old image book (7.90 francs) and the 1891 game, "Voyage en Suisse," (39.90 francs). Children will also like Kinderpost, which duplicates the Swiss PIT right down to miniature stamps, coins and payment slips. Also at Weber, 19.80 francs.

And for artists of all ages, the Swiss crayon wizard Caran d'Ache, has come out with Filralo #2, a metal box of soft colors that diffuse when moistened; 10 francs at most stationery stores.

Men who like to lather their cheeks with brushes will go for fluffy, high-mountain badger brushes from H. Aeschbacher, 7 Marktgasse, Berne (tel: 031/22.28.44), starting at 67 francs.

As a final example of Swiss gifts, Gubelin, the Swiss jeweler, has made four pocket watches, each priced at 20,000 francs and each depicting a different earthly scene in precious jewels to remind one that time is perhaps the most practical gift of all.

Or, if not time, perhaps charity is. Two organizations founded in Switzerland will be happy to receive contributions — the Red Cross at 17 avenue de la Paix, Geneva 1202, and Terre des Hommes at 49 rue du Maupas, Lausanne. Another possibility, for those who often go wandering in the mountains, is the Swiss aerial rescue service, Garde Aérienne Suisse de Sauvetage, at 43 Dufourstrasse, Zurich.



In Barcelona

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

BARCELONA — Aurora Altisent was so intrigued by the ancient, unchanged small shops that dot this city that she sketched 26 of them down to the last detail. The result is "Botiques de Barcelona," as her book is called in Catalan. While the text is also in the language of this region of Spain, the artwork can be understood by anyone.

The drawings include an herb shop, a pharmacy, a hardware store and the shops of makers of tombstones, bells and glass, all with street addresses. This book can be found at most of the bigger bookstores, but for sure at the Mirador, Montaner 281 (tel: 209.45.08). The price is 650 pesetas (about \$6.80). Walking around the older sections of the city with the book as a guide, one also comes across many of the interesting stores in Barcelona not in this book.

In these old sections the streets are often named after the products that were sold there. From Altisent's drawings it is easy to recognize the glassware shop at No. 6 Calle Vidriera (Glassware Street) (tel: 319.40.46), where the great-granddaughter of Juan Grau sells bottles in the form of a dog, a rose or a hare that are made from the same molds that were used when her great-grandfather founded the shop in the early 1800s. These and other machine-etched bottles come in green, lavender, brown and clear glass and range in price from 70 to 850 pesetas. They make an impressive window display when they catch the light of the sun.

There are also several pieces of hand-etched glassware, like the huge wine glasses that hold more than a half-liter of liquid and could be used as vases. They sell for 2,500 pesetas.

Calle Vidriera runs into Calle Montcada, too narrow for much traffic but fine for pedestrians and scattered with small shops like the Popular at No. 22 (tel: 310.78.49). On sale here are ceramics, textiles and an array of handmade, papier-mâché masks and figures ranging from copies of Picasso figures (his museum is nearby) to the half-meter-tall statue of the traditional guard of the Generalitat (the government seat of Catalonia) to coy-looking wolves, grotesque witches and a dragon on wheels.

Or from the same material there are hand puppets and marionettes and even tiny finger puppets that would make original place markers for a dinner party. The prices on these items begin at 125 pesetas for the finger puppets and go to 1,600 pesetas for the larger

ones. The masks and figures range from 950 to 5,500 pesetas.

And one more item in this store: huge paper cutouts of Barcelona's historic buildings. Intricate but rewarding work for adults and children, and the finished product, priced at 350 to 500 pesetas, is a work of art.

For the lover of rustic pottery, Seava, at No. 3 Calle Girat Pellicer (tel: 319.92.69), has primitive glazed pots made in nearby Girona that range from 40 pesetas for the smallest to 970 for the largest. The pots are ovenproof and few Barcelona kitchens are without them.

Still in the old part of the city, one passes into the Barrio Gotico and at No. 1 Calle Corders (tel: 319.07.56), as faithfully reproduced in Altisent's book, there is a bell shop whose owner explains that this is "the only bellmaker left in Catalonia and that the shop existed as far back as 1723. Here you can buy a hand-cast, 12-centimeter-high bronze bell (with a bit of pewter for the tone quality) for 2,000 pesetas or a 34-centimeter church bell for 55,000 pesetas. Or a tinkling brass tea bell for 350 pesetas.

Bordering the port, down by the central post office at No. 25 Calle Ampie, the House of Maggi, as sketched by the artist, is an oasis of tranquility (probably some would call it an anachronism) where little has changed since its opening in 1834. "People aren't interested in tinware any more," the two aging Maggi brothers explain, as they look sadly around their dwindling stock of lamps, baking and cooking ware, milk and oil cans — all put together partly by machine, partly by hand. The delicate designs of their six-sided hanging lamps (they have to be wired), which cost 1,250 pesetas, make them one of several quite special items. And if there is an electric failure in the area, remember the Maggi brothers: They have a full stock of kerosene lamps at 900 pesetas each. They do not have a telephone.

For those more interested in spiritual good than worldly goods, the most popular charity in Barcelona is the large children's home and clinic run by the religious order San Juan de Dios, which is constantly expanding and always in financial need. Contributions can be sent to San Juan de Dios, Carretera Esplugas, Barcelona.

Pro-juventud (For Youth) is a new free-service group founded in Barcelona by parents of destructive-cult members. The group offers counseling services for parents, an information center for everyone and an advisory center for people who come out of cults. The address is No. 111 Mariano Cubi, Barcelona.

Cardin and Maxim's

Continued from page 5W

top floors, are how shall I say, fake and without style. I want the whole house to be an ensemble, with authentic furniture, engravings and paintings." An avid Art Nouveau collector, Cardin, who has a stall in the Paris flea market working almost solely for him, already has a head start.

The bar on the first floor is being changed back to its original, faded Art Nouveau style. Downstairs, Cardin's major and most interesting work is the restoration of a little theater that once was where the stage, with an oom-pah-pah orchestra, is now. In the restaurant's earlier and humbler days, that theater was used by, among others, Mistinguett and Maurice Chevalier.

Cardin will renew that boulevard café tradition on Dec. 6 when he will bring in the opera soprano Kiri Te Kanawa to sing "The Merry Widow" at a semi-private evening. Things, however, will not be quite the same as in Belle Epoque days, as it will not be a black-tie affair but a buffet dinner — Sunday and Socialism oblige. But Cardin does not intend to have

only period pieces; his idea is to bring in varied international talent — he drops the name of Barbra Streisand.

The kitchens, too, are being moved from the basement to the second floor. "I had no choice," Cardin says, "those people were working in dreadful, 19th-century conditions."

To top his edifice, Cardin, who can never be faulted for his sense of promotion, is adding to Maxim's what he calls a "Chambre d'Amour" — an authentic Art Nouveau suite at \$1,000 a night. "It's a gag, a petite folie," Cardin admits. "It's not a revival of the cabinet particulier tradition" — referring to those private rooms in turn-of-the-century Parisian restaurants where the door did not open from the outside.

People have been saying that Cardin is turning Maxim's into a museum and that, gradually, the restaurant will decline — if it has not done so already. "Not at all," Cardin says. "The food has not changed and will not. I'm not a restaurateur, and I don't see why I should meddle with something that's doing fine."

International datebook

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Burgtheater (tel: 5234/2565) — Nov. 29-30: "Amazler" (Shaffer).
•Funktanz, Grosser Saal (tel: 6595/0) — Nov. 29: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christian Neubohndorfer, Thomas Guisler violin (Burt, Bruch, Bartok).
•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90), Grosser Saal — Dec. 2: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conductor, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Tchaikovsky, Bartok, Dvorak, Brahms Saal — Dec. 4: Vienna String Quartet (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Debussy).
•Stadthalle (tel: 92.66.01) — Dec. 1-20: "Bubbling Brown Sugar."

— Nov. 28-Dec. 6: "Leocadia" (Anouilh).
ENGLAND
LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company: To Dec. 1: "The Merchant of Venice." Dec. 2-3: "Richard II." Dec. 4-5: "Richard III."
•British Library Galleries — To Jan. 3, 1982: "Birds in Medieval Manuscripts." To March 28: "Japanese Popular Literature." To June 27: "Demons in Persian and Turkish Art."
•British Museum — To Jan. 30: "Medieval Limoges." To mid-March: "Goya's Prints."
•Royal Opera House, Covent Garden — Nov. 29: Gala Concert composed by James Mason with Jona Soterland, Franco Bonisoli, Eileen Joyce, Geoffrey Parsons, Stephanie Grappelli, Richard Bouyge.
FRANCE
LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Ravel (tel: 860.57.13) — Dec. 3-4: Lyons Or-

weekend

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TRAVEL
PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
see classified

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Nov. 28: Amsterdam Philharmonic, Emil Telchakov conductor, Reinout van der Meer conductor, Franck, Poulencq. Dec. 1: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Thomas Sandering conductor (Wagner). Dec. 4: Concertgebouw Orchestra and Choir, Colin Davis conductor (Stravinsky, Berlioz).
•Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Nov. 29: Dutch National Ballet, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1: Netherlands Dance Theater.
•Stedelijk Museum, Paulus Potterstraat — To Jan. 3: "Henri Cartier-Bresson" exhibition.
•Rijksmuseum — To Dec. 13: "Italian Drawings from the 15th-16th Centuries."
EINDHOVEN, Van Abbe Museum — To Dec. 6: "Jannis Koumelis" exhibition of major new works.
GRONINGEN, Groninger Museum (tel: 60/17.29.29) — "Mimmo Paladino: Drawings (1976-1981)."

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall, Theatre (tel: 26.15.84) — Dec. 1: Richard Mather solo, David Civil piano, Dec. 3: Morton Gould piano (Mozart, Franck, Debussy). Dec. 4: Maev and Günter Auer violin/piano (Beethoven, Schubert, Janacek, de Falla).
•Hong Kong Arts Centre (tel: 27.11.12) — The Loong Galleries — To Nov. 29: "Marble Sculptures by Chu Housun." To Dec. 6: "Paintings by Cheng Ka Chun" and "Italian Stage Design."
ITALY

MILAN, Galleria dell'Inclino (tel: 70.59.93) — To Dec. 4: "Edith Schöller, recent oil paintings and watercolors."
ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia — Dec. 4: Tokyo Quartet (Mozart, Takemitsu, Brahms).
•Auditorium of Rome (Italy) — Nov. 28: Italian Radio-Telvision Symphony Orchestra, Aldo Ceccato conductor, Ludmila Tschernichuk mezzo-soprano (Stravinsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Prokofiev).
•Salle d'Exposition, Piazza Navona 6 — To Dec. 30: "Camille Bryson: 1907-1977," drawings, watercolors and paintings.
VENICE, Palazzo Ducale (tel: 041/70.92.88) — To Dec. 31: "From Titian to El Greco: Fox the History of Mannerism in Venice (1540-1590)," exhibition.

JAPAN
TOKYO, Aoyama Gakuin Hall (tel: 403.12.90) — Dec. 1: Newark Boys Chorus.
•Bunri Kaikan (tel: 822.07.27) — Dec. 3: Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra (Dvorak, de Falla).
•NHK Hall (tel: 465.17.80) — Dec. 4-5: NHK Symphony Orchestra (Saint-Saëns, Dvorak).
•Nissei Theatre (tel: 503.31.11) — Nov. 28: "Giselle," Matsuyama Ballet.
•Okura Shukokan (tel: 583.57.66) — "Tanji Kano," miniature paintings and drawings.
•Shova Women's University Hitomi Memorial Hall — Dec. 5: Yo-Yo Ma solo (Stravinsky, Schubert).

SHARPS AND FLATS

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP
BERLIN, Neue Welt (tel: 852.40.80) — Dec. 2: The Klips.
•ICC (tel: 313.77.77) — Dec. 2: Syx.
•Kant Kino (tel: 313.77.77) — Dec. 2: Jim Capaldi. Dec. 4: Wink de Ville.
LONDON, Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.62) — Nov. 28: Glen Campbell.
•Cambridge Theatre (tel: 836.60.56) — Nov. 29: The Spinners.
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.12.12) — Nov. 30-Dec. 2: James Last Orchestra.
•Odeon Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.81) — Dec. 2-5: Cliff Richard.
PARIS, Hotel Meridien (tel: 758.12.30) — Every night from 10 p.m.: Jimmy Witherspoon.
•Olympia (tel: 742.52.86) — Nov. 30 at 9 p.m.: Wilson Pickett. Other days at 9 p.m., except Sunday and Monday: Yves Montand.
•Bofinger (tel: 709.65.51) — Nov. 28: Jimmy Gounley trio.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Théâtre (tel: 21.23.18) — From Dec. 3: "Candide" (Voltaire/Rosini).
•Salle de Concerts du CERN — Dec. 3: Aldo Ciccolini piano (Schubert).
•Théâtre de Carouge — Dec. 1-31: "La Lucrèce" (Goldoni).
•Victoria Hall (tel: 28.81.21) — Dec. 2: Orchestra de la Suisse-Romande, C. Halffter conductor, C. Carrviola (Vaughan Williams, Halffter, Respighi).
ZURICH, Thomas Mann Archives, Zurichberg, 15 — Dec. 1-23: "Stanley Roseman," drawings of Benjamin Britten's opera, "Death in Venice."

WALES

CARDIFF, Nov. 28-Dec. 12: Music Festival (tel: 310.55). Includes: Nov. 28: Dyfed Choir, John Davies conductor, Brian Rayner-Cook, baritone, Jane Watts, soprano (Christmas music by Vaughan Williams, Handel, Berlioz, Metcalf, Holst). Nov. 30: Martin Jones piano (Beethoven, Alkan, Taylor). Dec. 1: "The Tale of the Three Kings" by Schumann, Schubert). Dec. 4: Gabriel Strauss Quartet (Haydn, Janacek, Schubert).

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, AMK Berlin (tel: 030/30381) — Nov. 28-Dec. 2: "Anna 91," includes silverware, porcelain, glassware, ceramics, faience, paintings, etc.
•Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — Dec. 1: "The Tale of the Three Kings." Dec. 2: "The Magic Flute." Dec. 3: "Hansel and Gretel." Dec. 5: "The Magic Flute."
•Hochschule der Künste — Nov. 29-30: Juilliard String Quartet (Beethoven).
•Philharmonie (tel: 26.95.51) — Nov. 29, at 11 a.m.: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Bartok, Rasmussen). Nov. 29-30 at 8 p.m.: Berlin Radio-Symphony Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly conductor, Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Stravinsky). Dec. 4: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Daniel Nazareth conductor, Christiane Edinger violin (Beethoven, Strauss).
•Renaissance Theater (tel: 312.42.02) — "Whose Life is it Anyway?" (Clark).

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Art Deco

The art market

Art Deco Begins Moving Out and Up

by Soeren Melikian

PARIS—Things are moving fast on the art Deco scene. Until last season, competing for top-quality furniture and objects d'art of the 1920s was a pastime for trendy millionaires closely connected with the world of high fashion and design. This month, various events have demonstrated that Art Deco has won recognition in much wider circles.

The most spectacular indication was provided on Nov. 15 at a suburban sale held at Enghien, on the outskirts of Paris, by the Champion-Lombard auctioneering group. A maccassar-ebony desk designed by Emile Jacques Ruhlmann around 1930, sold with a swivel chair and five maccassar chairs made en suite to match the desk, rose to a phenomenal 935,370 francs (about \$166,500). Out of this total, the desk may be conservatively reckoned to account for 700,000 francs. In May, 1980, that same desk was knocked down at one of Sotheby's most brilliant sales of the year, at Monte Carlo, for 464,200 francs.

True, there is quite a story to that desk. Once it adorned the palace of a modern-minded Indian maharaja who had commissioned a famous German architect of the Bauhaus school, Hermann Muthesius, to build the palace and have it furnished in avant-garde taste. There, the whole lot was spotted by European antique hunters. A dealer in contemporary art, Marc Tizzoli, acquired it and, after unsuccessfully approaching several likely buyers, consigned it for sale to Sotheby's. Such tactics are usually fatal to the greatest objects d'art. When Sotheby's sale turned into a delicious triumph, it looked like a miracle.

This month, the Ruhlmann desk sale was far more of a miracle: Anybody who matters in Art Deco was aware that the desk had been sold recently—and for how much. To sell a piece against such crippling odds seemed impossible.

Part of the success must be credited to the auction-house expert, Félix Marilhac, a leading Paris dealer in the field. Marilhac has the World Who's Who of Art Deco at his fingertips and managed to draw to this obscure place buyers from all over the world, including the

United States. As a result, the contest for the desk was fought in its final stages between a French film producer and a New York pop music producer who wanted it for his top-floor office Rockefeller Center.

The winner was the Frenchman. That is what makes the Enghien auction so significant. Private buyers in this country are conservative; it takes literally generations for them to accept a new field. They have now recognized Art Deco and sooner or later its best pieces are likely to reach financial parity with the best of 18th-century furniture, which is still six or seven times more expensive.

This has already happened as far as objets d'art are concerned. At a sale conducted this week by Raymond de Nicolay, assisted by Marilhac, a smoked-glass clock of dark amber hue by René Lalique was sold for 50,070 francs. Two nude silhouettes molded around the clock in the glass disk are handled in the academic style of the 1930s. The price is precisely that which had been quoted by the expert before the sale and is not unusual these days; it is roughly the same as that of an 18th-century clock of comparable quality. The next stage can already be forecast: It will be the promotion of what I call Second Generation Art Deco, i.e. the design of the 1936-1940 period, with a follow-up on the style of the 1950s.

The experiment made by auctioneer Christiane Jethoux at Drouot this week shows, however, that this will not be all plain sailing. A longtime friend of the Leleu family, Jethoux thought it a good idea to build up a sale covering the entire range of the Leleu firm production, which started in 1918 and stopped in 1976.

Jules Leleu, the son of a small industrialist from Boulogne-sur-Mer who manufactured paint and had a sideline in interior decoration, initiated the firm's large-scale involvement in furniture making. He took an active part in the Art Deco movement and had a large stand at the famous 1925 exhibition held at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs. His style, however, was derivative and low-keyed.

On Tuesday, it elicited no wild enthusiasm. An ambony-burr stool in the sale, designed after an African model via the much beloved interpretation of his contemporary Pierre Le Grain, was daintily, almost affected with its unnecessarily sinuous line. It made 24,770 francs. Other pieces looked like remakes of

Ruhlmann's furniture—a walnut-burr writing desk of 1928, for example, sold for 28,070 francs, a commode of the great vintage year 1925 was knocked down at only 35,770 francs. In fact, several pieces failed to reach their reserve prices.

There was even one real giveaway in that sale—an exquisite Norwegian birch cabinet made in 1928. A Paris dealer, Michel Souillac, bagged it for a petty 13,707 francs. This was an ominous beginning for Second Generation Art Deco.

The style has yet to be recognized, and, indeed, that part of the sale was a downright failure. A large dining table on arched legs made 3,016 francs and a long sideboard of 1937-40 only 2,900 francs. What was by far the most important piece in the whole auction failed to sell. This is a large maccassar-ebony commode with floral marquetry in ebony and mother-of-pearl, made in 1937, the year of the great French Colonial Exhibition, by craftsmen who had been sent out to the French South Seas colonies to learn from the natives the art of cutting shells so as to bring out the luminosity of the mother-of-pearl.

Cautious and heavy it may be, but it is also undoubtedly a historic piece that will sooner or later end up in some great museum of decorative art. André Lelou, the successor of Jules, says it took 2,000 hours to make the piece. On this basis alone, the initial presale estimate, 250,000 francs, was not exaggerated. On the day of the sale the actual reserve price had been lowered to a modest 120,000 francs. The piece barely missed it and was bought in at 115,000 francs.

Some mistakes partly explain the failure. One was the inclusion in the sale of a number of Leleu pieces from the late 1940s. Their unspeakable vulgarity and shabbiness damaged the image of the entire sale, acting as a powerful deterrent. Another big mistake on the organizers' part was not to have made it clear to the public that the pieces offered for sale were major symbols of their period.

No less important, they did not emphasize the fact that they were authentic products of the Leleu workshop, unlike many so-called Leleu pieces designed by Leleu but executed in other workshops. To make it swing, that sale needed a sense of history—since beauty had little to do with it. But perhaps it is too soon for that.



Campus at Lacoste.

Artful Living in a French Village

by Jules B. Farber

LACOSTE, France—Perched atop a steep hill just under the ruins of the Marquis de Sade's chateau in the Vaucluse area, 25 miles from Avignon, the village of Lacoste houses one of Europe's most picturesque and offbeat campuses.

Lacoste is now celebrating the 10th anniversary of its "Art in France" studies, initiated by the American painter Bernard Priem, supported by Sarah Lawrence College and, this year for the first time, the Cleveland Institute of Art. The fall semester, which runs through Dec. 16, has brought to Lacoste—girded by medieval stone ramparts and classified by the French government as a historic monument—40 students ranging in age from 16 to 73 from the United States, Japan, China, Italy and France.

Priem, a Cleveland-born artist, guides what he calls a "mini-university" offering courses in poetry, drama, French language and art history as well as workshop classes in sculpture, stone carving, painting, printmaking, drawing and photography. Also available is a course called "The Self in Art and Nature," an examination of the creative process.

"We go farther with the humanities than any other American-sponsored art program in Europe," boasts the 63-year-old Priem. Besides his duties as an administrator and faculty supervisor, he gives drawing and painting lessons, scouts for guest lecturers and even checks that the chef, who is also the village mayor, serves well-balanced meals in the 12th-century chapel used as the dining room.

The school is situated among houses on the car-free dirt ramp that winds up from the lower village. Student dormitories are in an ancient bakery and several 17th-century houses, studios and workshops function in a maze of old buildings. Models pose for art and sculpture classes in nearby quarries, including the one that supplied the stone for de Sade's chateau, starting in the 11th century. Some lectures are given on expansive terraces overlooking the valley with vistas as far as Mont Ventoux.

Students, undergraduates as well as graduates, can attend with or without credit. For those wanting college credits, the Lacoste fall

curriculum, for example, offers 15 semester hours with the program weighted two-thirds in the studio arts, one-third in art history, French language and literature. Majors can be selected in either area—studio or humanities. Travel costs and room and board total \$3,700 for the 13-week semester.

As a Sarah Lawrence student said in evaluating the summer term: "The structuring of the days—one studio art class per day, with academic work around dinner time and regular Saturday excursions greatly helped me lose the sense of 'school' and feel I was practicing art as an integral part of daily living."

The Lacoste faculty of teachers and practicing artists is selected by the sponsoring institution, which administers the program, processes applications and advances the finances. Visitors to Priem's enclave have included Man Ray and Max Ernst, both of whom lived nearby. Henri Cartier-Bresson, who also resides in the region, comes along. Master photographers Ernst Haas, Gjon Mili and David Douglas Duncan have given slide presentations. Peter De Francia, the chairman of the painting department at London's Royal College of Art, is a regular art history lecturer at Lacoste. And Prof. André Bouët, owner of the Marquis de Sade's chateau, is always on hand for the orientation sessions.

Priem remains Lacoste's spiritual spark-plug. He lives and works in a New York loft from Jan. 15 through May 15, spending the rest of the year in France. He recalls how the school began: "I discovered this village in 1950 while I was on the GI bill doing postgraduate studies in Paris. There was an abandoned house for sale at \$50. I offered a \$5 down payment. All I had in cash. The owner was affronted. He said it was a question of honor—his word and mine. He held the house until I could raise the money."

He later bought the ruin next to it for \$10. Then he took a job as the Marshall Plan's chief designer, immediately asking for an advance of \$1,000 to cover his loans and start renovations. Soon after, a three-level house came to auction that he managed to buy by leaving a \$35 bid with the Communist mayor. Afterward the old bakery with the original stone oven came up. It cost \$200 to buy that and move the people out. "I was collecting property," Priem recalls, "with the idea of creating an unusual art

school in this unique situation for communal living and a spirit of sharing."

Priem is justifiably delighted with the decade's accomplishments. "Lacoste took us to its heart. We support the village's two cafes, grocery, bakery and gas station. Locals look up the hills to us as their cultural center. They come to every exhibition, drama presentation, open house and scheduled event. We've become the town's number one industry. It used to be some quarrying, followed by silkworm production and then mulberry leaves for feeding the silk worms. Now it's art."

Further information is available from Village des Arts en France, Cleveland Institute of Art, 84710 Lacoste, Vaucluse, France; tel: (40) 75.80.34.

Sickert, Better Late Than Ever

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON—Walter Richard Sickert (1860-1942) was one of the few English artists of his generation whose work merits consideration in a European, and indeed, in an international context. Up to now, it has been fashionable, almost obligatory to consider his work in two distinct categories: Late and Early, after and before 1927, when his whole way of seeing and painting seemed to change and when he replaced his signature "W.R. Sickert" with the preferred "Richard Sickert A.R.A."

Some purists and many scholars and commentators have argued that post-1927 Sickert was the work of an old jockey declining into senility, the mere shell of a one-time painter of genius. But such opinions will have to be radically altered in the light of a current loan exhibition organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain at the suggestion of the artist Frank Auerbach—"Late Sickert," at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, to Jan. 31 and at the Sainsbury Center for the Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich, March 2 to April 4, and at the Wolverhampton Art Gallery, April 12 to May 22.

The exhibition, which comprises 121 of Sickert's later works, demonstrates beyond doubt that the paintings of Sickert's old age—based even though they often were on photographs, film stills, newspaper photographs and Victorian book illustrations, and quite often collaborations between Sickert and his pupils and assistants—are in no way inferior to those of his youth and, moreover, that the later

paintings stem from, and are closely related to, the earlier.

Sickert, though accounted an English painter, was born, as he liked gleefully to announce, in Germany of pure Danish stock. (This he remarked, for example, in stentorian tones while dining at St. James's Palace during World War I with Osbert Sitwell, that evening Captain of King's Guard). Brought to England at the age of 8 by his father, an artist and book illustrator, he studied for a short while at the Slade School of Art in London and briefly with Whistler, whom, with Degas, he took as his early models, never ceasing lifelong to quote Degas' emphasis on draftsmanship as the prime necessity for the artist.

After two years as a bit player with Sir Henry Irving's repertory theater company, Sickert settled to a lifetime of draftsmanship and painting, in the late 1880s and early 1890s working at a theater and music-hall series. From 1899 to 1905 he lived and painted in Dieppe, with frequent sorties to Venice and from 1905 onward he settled in London as teacher, artist and occasional critic and frequent raconteur, being a founder of the prestigious Camden Town Group in 1911. Thirty-four excellent examples of the early Sickert may be seen to Dec. 22 at Browse and Darby, 19 Cork Street, London W.1.

In 1927 Sickert, now at an age at which many artists relax and live on their considerable reputations, embarked on four major groups of paintings—Portraits, Theater and Film Pieces, Landscapes, and what he called "Echoes," paintings worked up often in blocks of unexpected and startling colors from photographs or from drawings by such Victorian

illustrators as Cruikshank and Sir John Gilbert.

At an early exhibition of the new paintings, Sickert was heard to chortle "Cruikshank and Gilbert do all the work, and I get all the money," which has been interpreted as being cynical carelessness on the artist's part. In truth, it much better illustrates his happy-go-lucky attitude. He always quoted with approval John Gilbert's axiom "I like to paint with my comments about me," adding an axiom of his own: "An artist should be allowed every kind of fun."

It is the fun element in the late Sickert that distressed so many sober-sided, the fun exemplified in "Sir Thomas Bechoam Comedians" (1938); Edward G. Robinson and Joan Blondell in "Bullets and Ballots" (1936)—which he called "Jack and Jill"—"The Plaza Tiler Girls" (1928) and the chorus line of "High Steppers" (1938-39).

The post-1927 Sickert was a liberator of technique. Up to that time he had painted in the classical manner of composing tones. Thereafter, painting in blocks of color, exchanging smooth fine canvas for coarse burlap and applying the paint sparingly enough to allow the texture of the material to play a major part in the finished work, he was technically able to dare to experiment, an experimentation possible to an old man certain of himself and his capabilities.

Most of all the change was one of scale, as in such a painting as his self-portrait "The Servant of Abraham" (1929). "We cannot well have pictures on a large scale nowadays," said Sickert, "but we can have small fragments of pictures on a colossal scale."

Around Galleries in Paris

by Michael Gibson

PARIS—At 85, Joseph Czapski (pronounced Chap-ki) is painting abundantly and painting fast. Years ago he wrote a book, "Terre Inhumaine," about his search for the Polish army through the labyrinths of Soviet bureaucracy, talking with people who could not, or occasionally would not, tell him what has become of the 12,000 missing officers, who, as we now know, had been dispersed at Katyn.

His grim narrative was lit time and again by a leap of the heart and eye, catching a distant glowing cloud through a railway cut, or the glimpse of a face passing him in the street. When Czapski started painting again after World War II at the age of 52 (all his past work had been destroyed by the war) he began to record such glimpses in hasty sketches and vivid, almost spare paintings that kept splashing down on a single weighty life: the oddness, beauty and loneliness of life.

His paintings do not so much depict realistically, but designate, his daily experience: sur-

prising beauty, oddness or loneliness in daily things and faces that one tends not to see most of the time. The present exhibition, mostly of works done during the last year, includes drawings, watercolors and oils, bright-colored and finally, because aesthetic doctrines have changed while he went on working, now entirely contemporary in their idiom.

Interestingly, his paintings do not give us the pleasure of completeness, but, instead, nudge the eye toward what is fleeting. One might even admit that his work is on the borderline of art, being first of all the durable trace of a humanistic discipline. (Galerie Jean Rance, rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Jan. 14).

Michel Gérard is a sculptor who appears to have entered his maturity. His present show (at the Galerie Jeanne Boucher, 53 rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 12) includes monumental pieces of forged iron and handsome black pieces made out of paper pulp, which have the aspect and suggest the weight of a cast-iron fireback. Gérard, in his medium, is doing something characteristic of the work of quite a few contemporary French artists who are interested in the expressive value of this or that material when it has been worked up. Gérard works

his material with a hammer and one piece assembles a number of elements of varying shapes, all of them forged out of similar cubes of raw iron. The interesting thing is that all this escapes looking like a mere formal exercise and seems, instead, to mime the laborious density of a spiritual process.

Marilyn Levine is an astonishingly clever trompe-l'œil ceramicist whose pieces shown at the Galerie Alain Blondel (4 rue Aubry-le-Boucher, Paris 4, to Dec. 15) are all impeccable imitations of old leather objects, scuffed and cracked: mittens, wallets, a jacket, lots of broken straps.

Pierre Nivollet (Galerie NRA, 2 rue du Jour, Paris 1, to Dec. 5) is a painter who seems to have started out by building an ornamental cage of arabesques that cover the whole surface of his canvases, and then attempted to cancel, subvert or dissolve these patterns by abundant and resourceful use of vigorous color.

Nivollet is visibly working toward something and his work is intriguing because, whatever it may be, it is not yet definable. My own perception is that of a debate between freedom and necessity.

Notes for a Study of Le Corbusier

by Esther Garcia

PARIS—"Do not take photographs. Draw. Photographs impede vision, sketching engraves things on the mind." Following his own dictum, Le Corbusier, the most influential architect of his time, kept a graphic diary, a kind of visual stream of consciousness. A small sketchbook was always in his pocket, during his trips, at home and at work. From 1914 to his death in 1965, he recorded landscapes, figures, architectural details, plans, cornices and an infinite variety of impressions.

Seventy-three notebooks were filled. Le Corbusier numbered, dated and preserved them with great care: They were his capital and his idea-bank. He left them to the Le Corbusier Foundation, which has just published the complete notebooks in a four-volume edition. The foundation is also showing hundreds of the sketches and notations in photographic reproductions (they are too fragile to handle otherwise) at the Villa La Roche, one of the six private houses Le Corbusier built in Paris.

The slow unfolding of a creative mind at work can be followed through this series of images and notes. Sometimes there is a fascinating, sudden jump from a sequence of visual stimuli to a practical application. There are countless drawings of ships, ships' cabins, cor-

ners of boats, details of decks, and then there is a note on the edge of one drawing that says: "It was in this cargo cabin going towards New York that I invented the Modulor system." The Modulor, the first architectural system to use man's measurements as a scale for construction, was, appropriately, arrived at in cramped quarters.

Le Corbusier was that rare combination, a technician and a creator. Born in Switzerland, he started out as Charles Edouard Jeanneret-Gris, studied art and became a painter. He then chose a new career, a new nationality and a new name. The French architect Le Corbusier developed a particular style that combined dedication, rhetoric and personal magnetism and that helped him win some of the battles he optimistically fought with the international architectural establishment. Some of his grandest projects—for the United Nations buildings, for the port of Algiers, for the urban plan of Bogota—were battles he lost.

His triumphs were tempered by the difficulty of getting people to accept new ideas. In one of the notebooks he tells about revisiting a working-class quarter he constructed in Pessac, France. "We plunged into naked reality in the evening when only the volume shows and defects are not visible. It is a great purity, a joy. The road-mender, M. Poquet, is the only one who understands. His garden is magnificent.

The others? They've cut down a whole forest of oaks and chestnuts."

Le Corbusier's influence is far greater than his actual production of buildings. His tangible legacy is made up of fewer than 40 buildings, one large project in India and, surprisingly, only one building in all of North America, the Carpenter Arts Center at Harvard.

At the Paris show, the ramp that leads to the third floor at Villa La Roche is too steep for comfort. The light from the long windows set near the ceilings of the main studio is rather murky; the windows were not designed to be opened or cleaned. But the house has its beauty, visitors teeter cheerfully down the ramp and the sketches and notations are endlessly interesting.

One of the notes, written after a long plane trip, could serve as an apology for any shortcomings: "There are men who manipulate art and thought but ignore both the physical laws and the slowness of creativity. It takes a long time. You realize at the first slewing around of the plane, seeing the stars, that you are not made to understand everything and that it is better to create partially than to do nothing."

At the Fondation Le Corbusier, Villa La Roche, 8-10 Square du Docteur Blanche, until Dec. 18. Open every day except Sundays and holidays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Around Galleries in Milan

by Edith Schloss

MILAN—This tidy northern city, the commercial center of Italy and sometimes called southern Switzerland, this month always offers a great diversity of art exhibitions: the traditional and the conceptual, American realism and the latest in the international post-avantgarde, a wide and interesting range.

For Americans, it is particularly poignant to see here, in an Italy creaking with history, Edward Hopper, "The Early Years at Padiglione Arte Contemporanea, via Palestro 16, until Dec. 2—the plain apartment buildings of the city and the clapboard houses of the suburbs with their staring windows, the skins of secret lives, set in bland, empty landscape.

His was a particularly American attitude. Under all these "ordinary" views, painted evenly without flourishes like the commercial work with which he made his living—the of endless dark woods near the last house in town, of the railroad crossing at winter sunset, of the iron lighthouses of Maine, of the waves crashing against the granite of Moonhegan—under all this bleakness there glowers a deep romanticism. It is merely that the eye is carefully banked. Behind the understatement, the deadpan observation, all that dryness, there is a great passion, all the more striking here in Europe, where art tends to be more flamboyant and openly pleasing.

However in late watercolors, pencil drawings and oils by Giorgio Morandi, Galleria Gian Ferrari, via del Gesù 19, until Dec. 2, one can appreciate another master of succinctness on this side of the ocean. It is wonderful to see how a few meandering lines of brush or pencil, sketched but sure, can open such spaces or bring us to knowing intimacy. They are the bones of Morandi's thought, making images that are clear, sober and poetic.

The latest in contemporary art? Yes, there is of course the new "Transavanguardia." A leading exponent, Mimmo Paladino at Galleria Franco Toselli, via del Carmine 9, until Dec. 31, is young, willfully awkward and secretive—"primitive" in a way no true primitive ever was. Paladino speaks of stark rites in outlandish settings, rendered roughly but too knowingly in his large canvases are full of personal, not at all general, meanings: "Vespers," in blond harvest colors, is probably alluding to a barbaric last supper and in "Diadems," a huge drawing, crazy little symbols spill out of the page over the wood framing the sheet of paper. Everywhere skeletal figures in fetal positions are straining against darkness. There is something intriguing about all this, but also something calculated. Paladino comes from conceptualism and his mysteries are intellectualization, and are less fresh and direct than they would like to appear.

Anselm Stalder, at Studio Can-

navello, piazza Bocca di Leone 10, until Dec. 10, is a painter under 30 who studied in his native Basel. His paintings and drawings of young couples and of street scenes lean to the socially conscious, the humorous and the would-be naive. One suspects he knows better and is quite able to paint straight representational pictures instead of jumping on the international "Punk" bandwagon like a lot of his peers.

The veteran "conceptualist" Konneils, at Galleria Salvatore Ala, via Mamelì 3, until Dec. 10, continues to create his evocative environments. A smoky hearth in the middle of the gallery, traces of old fires climbing the white walls, Greek plaster casts with charred faces, live gas jets hissing—one is surrounded by an awesome atmosphere, the eternal drama of life and sacrifice. As always a little theatrical, Konneils' statement is both clearly modern and subtly romantic.

Despite the variety and the international scope of the art that is offered to them, it is sad to see how glibly and provincial the Milanese really are. For they are suffering from an acute case of Miró-itis, swallowing Miró whole in seven shows (no less!) of his last and least works, impressed only by the "big signature."

It is a fact that the best creations of Miró, who has been around for more than 80 years and was at his apex in the 1920s and 1930s, have long since been absorbed by the leading private and public collections of the world; although it is true that once a painter always a painter, and that Miró is still a superb craftsman and his gesture is still there.

Dealers have their worries, however. It must be they who have dumped this avalanche of late oils, sculptures, prints, ceramics and what have you on this city. At the Castello Sforzesco there are two early Miró landscapes of 1918, whimsical, minute, full of witty detail, heralding the picture poems soon to follow. But otherwise there are oodles and oodles of "Jenève, étrole et obscur" under the sun or the moon, in endless transposition and succession.

Two decent pictures in this mammoth showing under the auspices of the city of Milan? The

whole flood gives one no sense of the development of the artist and distorts his identity. It is a disservice to Miró and it is a disservice to the public, especially the public that has not been familiar with modern art before. It gives modern art a bad name.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

CANNES

GALERIE HERBAGE
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EN PERMANENCE

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MATISSE MIRO
MOORE NICHOLSON
PICASSO SUTHERLAND

PARIS

HOMMAGE A LEON SPILLIAERT
16 octobre - 19 décembre

CHRISTIAN FAYT ART GALLERY
79 rue du faubourg St Honoré Paris. Tél. : 266.69.18 - 266.67.94

Belgique: Kustlaan 94-95, 2000 KNOXKE-HEIST. Tél. (050) 80.26.40 - 60.14.39

PROSCENIUM
35 Rue de Seine - 75006 PARIS - 354-92-01

STANISLAO LEPRI

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Wally Findlay George V
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daily - 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Galerie LOUISE LEIRIS
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Tel. 563.28.83 and 37.14

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Monday-Friday 10-5, Saturdays 10-1

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Exhibition
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Collector's Guide

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Entrance: Quai Ernest-Ansermet.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1981 - ROOM 12

JEWELRY ANTIQUE AND MODERN GOLD AND SILVER WARE

M^o DELORME, Auctioneer
3, rue de Penthièvre, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 265.57.63.

AUCTION SALES

— AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT —

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Honeywell Reportedly to Lower French Stake

PARIS — The Honeywell group will reduce its stake in CIT Honeywell-Bull, a French computer company slated for nationalization, from 47 to 19 percent, according to reports published in Paris.

Wharf Delays Meeting on Merger With World

HONG KONG — Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. has postponed to late January an extraordinary general meeting scheduled for Dec. 2 to decide on its proposal to merge with World International (Holdings) Ltd., it said Friday.

Micro Consultants, UEL in \$53-Million Merger

LONDON — United Engineering Industries and Micro Consultants Ltd. have agreed to merge through UEL's purchase of the entire issued share capital of MCL in a transaction worth about \$53.5 million, N.M. Rothschild & Sons, which is advising UEL, said Friday.

Hongkong & Shanghai Assures on Royal Bank

LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland Group would remain subject to Bank of England regulatory measures if it merged with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., according to Hongkong's chairman.

Japan Exports of Video Cassette Units a Record

TOKYO — Exports of video cassette recorders set a record in October at 909,100, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

U.K. to Extend Loan Guarantee to ICL

LONDON — The British government has agreed to extend the term of its two-year, £200-million loan guarantee to ICL Ltd. on a reducing basis ending March 31, 1986, the computer firm said Friday.

Billion-Dollar Buying Spree Shocks World Tin Markets

LONDON — An unknown person is taking a billion-dollar gamble on tin, reminiscent of last year's attempt by the Hunt brothers of Texas to corner the silver market by buying huge amounts of the metal on commodity markets.

Prices Surge

On the LME, tin prices surged to a record high of \$2,650 a ton earlier this month from \$2,500 in July, though prices settled somewhat Friday as dealers awaited some indication of what the unknown buyer would do next.

North Sea Field Is Set At 150 Million Barrels

LONDON — The recently discovered Balmoral field in the North Sea is estimated to have up to 150 million barrels of recoverable reserves, stockholders Wood Mackenzie said here Friday.

Correction

In Tuesday's editions, it was erroneously reported that Poland owns Dresdner Bank 990 million Deutsche marks, excluding government-guaranteed credits. The correct figure is 400 million DM.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes entries for Australian Dollars, Canadian Dollars, etc.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes entries for Australian Dollars, Canadian Dollars, etc.

THE VALUE LINE

Payment in local currencies (British £30, French fr. 225, Swiss fr. 120, DM 125) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn: Alexandre and Edouard de Saint-Philippe, 2 Ave. de Valence, 75007 Paris (Tel: 551 63 59)

Shipping Fraud Floated on Phantom Firms

By John D. Williams AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — The ease with which Kaare Gilboe Jr., a 33-year-old Norwegian-born ship broker, carried out illegal operations and the possibility that others also may be playing his game have shocked the tradition-bound ocean-shipping business.

Mr. Gilboe created fictitious companies, individuals and ships of such believability that millions of dollars were paid for their phantom services. In each case, the money vanished.

Mr. Gilboe has been investigated by police in Hong Kong, Tokyo and London, but in each instance the inquiries were dropped, possibly due to the complexity of his schemes and the difficulty of assembling witnesses.

On Nov. 6, however, Mr. Gilboe was convicted in a federal court in New York of eight charges of wire fraud and illegal transportation of funds. He faces up to 60 years in prison plus \$44,000 in fines at his sentencing, scheduled for Dec. 4.

Shipowners "are now openly voicing their disquiet over the ease with which unscrupulous people have been able to turn the concept of 'my word is my bond' to their own criminal advantage," comments Seatrade, a leading British maritime magazine.

The principal victim of Mr. Gilboe's operations has been China, which rents ships to transport millions of tons of grain each year. Twice China, in effect, had to pay nearly double to get delivery of grain, with about \$4 million going to Mr. Gilboe's nonexistent maritime concerns and about the same amount to legitimate operators who actually delivered the grain.

As a consequence, an official of China's ship-chartering company says the state-owned firm "has become extra careful to check out with whom it is doing business."

Mr. Gilboe's defense at his trial was that as a broker, he did not have authority to sign checks or transfer funds. Instead, he blamed

three other persons in three other companies — all believed by authorities to be phantoms. Two other persons who were indicted along with Mr. Gilboe — James Lam, a Chinese, and Richard Cunningham, an Australian — are known but have not been found.

Philippe Melicor, Philippine National's vice president of operations, testified at Mr. Gilboe's trial that his company lost \$989,000.

Mr. Gilboe's next big venture occurred in early 1979. China was seeking three ships to transport 100,000 tons of Argentine grain to China. When this fraud was exposed, the grain had been dipped out of nearly \$1.3 million. In addition, the Chinese had to pay an added \$1 million in freight payments to two vessel owners.

Mr. Gilboe then moved on to Tokyo, and again the Chinese were his targets in a complex operation in which Mr. Gilboe masqueraded as a representative of two reputable companies at the same time.

First, he set up operation with Mr. Cunningham as Gulf Pacific Chartering and obtained permission from a friend at Tokyo Freight, a respected concern, to use that company's telex for incoming messages.

Next, he put out word that he represented W.H. Eddie Hsu, chairman of Eddie Steamship, a reputable Taiwanese company.

Then Mr. Gilboe falsely told a broker with Tokyn Chartering, another reputable concern, that he represented Robina Shipping, a

unit of the well-known Ednasa group of Hong Kong. Tokyo Chartering, working through five legitimate brokers in London and Copenhagen, contracted for three ships.

Two weeks before the three ships loaded in New Orleans, Mr. Gilboe — posing as Tokyo Freight — teleaxed Howard Houlder, the broker representing the Chinese, to send the service fee not to Tokyn Chartering at its Japanese bank but to Royal Bank & Trust Co. in New York on behalf of Maritime Broker, a company that still has not been found.

The ships were loaded in New Orleans in August, 1980, and the Chinese, following Mr. Gilboe's instructions, sent \$2.9 million from Bank of China in Peking through Bank of Tokyo, New York to Royal Bank & Trust in New York for Maritime Brokers.

Shortly afterwards, the actual shipowners who were carrying the grain for which they had not been paid began to complain. The shipowners threatened to seize the grain for non-payment of the freight bills, and China paid about \$2.3 million to the legitimate operators.

Mr. Gilboe testified that Mr. Cunningham and not he, had arranged to charter the three ships with a Charles R. Hardy Jr. of Maritime Brokers for the account of Eddie Hsu. He had only acted as a broker, he said, and the payments were handled by Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Hardy. Investigators doubt the existence of Mr. Hardy and Maritime Brokers.

The missing money has been tracked as far as the Bahamas. After arriving at the Royal Bank & Trust in New York, the money was first moved to Republic National Bank and from there to the Chase Manhattan Bank, both in New York, and then to Chase Manhattan of Nassau for the account of Numan Construction & Development Co. on Bay Street, a mail drop in Nassau.

But investigators do not know what Numan is or where the money is now.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John Harvey-Jones was elected chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, succeeding Maurice Hodgson, who is resigning April 1. Mr. Harvey-Jones has been a deputy chairman since 1978.

Robert C. Olney, managing director of 3M U.K., was appointed company chairman and managing director. He succeeds M. J. Morton, who resigned as chairman but remains a board member. Josef L. Kuhn, vice president of European Operations at 3M, joins the board of directors.

Abdulla A. Saadi has reassumed his former position of first vice chairman of Arab Bank, Chairman of Castro Neira, deputy chairman of Banco do Brasil was appointed vice chairman of Arlabank.

Midland Bank International named Geoffrey W. Taylor a director.

Scandinavian Bank Group has appointed Clint Arnokite executive vice president in charge of its Western U.S. international branch based in Los Angeles. Mr. Arnokite had been in charge of the international banking division of Security Pacific National Bank in San Francisco.

Swiss Bank Corp. named Georges Striebsberg general manager and member of the executive committee in charge of the bank's global investment banking activities and its operations in Britain and the Middle East.

L.W.J. Grégoire, Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank general manager, will take charge of NMB's loan division Jan. 1, succeeding G. Blaak, who was nominated a member of NMB's board of managing directors. Mr. Grégoire is now in charge of NMB's securities division.

ITT Africa and the Middle East named Bernard J. McFadden company vice president.

ITT Officials Convicted In Austrian Scandal

John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BONN — Austria's biggest post-war industrial kickback trial, which contributed last year to the resignation of Hannes Androsch, the finance minister, ended Friday in Vienna with the conviction of all twelve defendants, including four top executives of the International Telephone & Telegraph's Austrian subsidiary.

Fritz Mayer, 70, chairman of ITT-Austria's policy-making board and the unit's former chief operating officer, and Edmund Hainisch, the present chief executive, were both convicted of bribery and corrupting a public official and sentenced to three years in jail.

Among the other defendants, all of whom received jail sentences ranging from one to nine years, were four further ITT-Austria officials, four top executives of the Austrian subsidiary of Siemens, the West German electrical company, and a Vienna city official convicted of taking bribes and other illegal payments from the corporate executives and their companies.

Otto Schweitzer, previously a senior manager for Siemens Austria received a six-year jail sentence.

The trial centered on a scandal involving a 2,200-bed medical center under construction in Vienna that is to be completed about the year 1990 at a cost of \$3 billion to \$4 billion.

The authorities charged that companies involved in the construction won their contracts by paying bribes, partly through mailbox firms in Switzerland and Liechtenstein, to city officials. The head of a public corporation that supervised construction of the hospital, Adolf Winter, received a nine-year jail term for taking bribes totaling \$2.7 million.

Two Siemens officials were also convicted of destroying documents related to the case.

ITT's Austrian unit was awarded contracts to install telephone and computerized control systems, and received commissions for further contracts it passed on to ITT's West German subsidiary, Standard Elektrik Lorenz.

The trial's results are expected to send shock waves through Austria's business world.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office in Vienna described the sentences Friday as "not exactly mild, by Austrian standards." The hospital scandal has stirred public feelings, and it is felt the harsh sentences are meant to signal a new official toughness against shady practices in contract procurement.

Construction of the huge and costly hospital has dragged on for over 15 years, and a witness at the trial described it as a "fat duck. Everyone wanted to get a slice."

Deutsche Bank Questions Financing of LDC Deficits

HOHENHEIM, West Germany — Wilfried Guth, Deutsche Bank's joint management board spokesman, has questioned whether banks can maintain the current high level of Euro-market financing to offset the balance of payments deficits of nonoil less developed countries.

In a speech Thursday to the university here, Mr. Guth said many banks are nearing their own or regulatory limits with these countries and estimated nonoil LDC deficits will remain high in 1982 after a \$80-billion deficit this year.

But he added it would be wrong to speak of a general debt problem with nonoil LDCs since the sharp rise in their external following the first oil price shock of 1973 has been accompanied by an increase in LDC's volume of exports.

He said country risk in Euro-market lending has generally increased recently, adding, "it would be more than foolish of banks to rely on the well known phrase — 'companies can go bankrupt, but countries never can.'"

Since there is no joint standard for West German banks on what provisions should be held in case of bad debt, Mr. Guth said West German banks must take this responsibility themselves. He called on commercial banks to maintain regular contact with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to enable them swiftly to counter possible debt crises.

The global deficit of industrialized countries also shows signs of falling this year and next, he said.

West German Inflation WIESBADEN, West Germany — The rise in the cost of living increased to a provisional 0.4 percent in November from 0.3 percent in October, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday. But the year-on-year rise fell slightly in November to 6.6 percent from 6.7 percent in October.

Prices Soar on Wall Street, But Holiday Curbs Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Friday to their highest closing level since August, but the post-Thanksgiving holiday trading was slow. Analysts said the large gains this week might be the beginning of a year-end rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 7.90 points Wednesday, gained 7.80 points to close at 885.94, the highest closing since Aug. 28 when it hit 892.22.

Advances led declines, 920 to 580, and volume dropped sharply to 33 million shares from 58.57 million Wednesday as many investors chose not to return from Thursday's holiday in order to take an extended weekend.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board announced that money supply figures due Friday will not be released until Monday.

The Dow Jones average has gained 34 points since Tuesday, primarily due to the rapid decline in the prime interest rate, analysts said. Many money managers were considering entering the market because they have grown hopeful the recession may be nearing a bottom.

The Mobil-U.S. Steel battle for control of Marathon Oil has enlivened the market in the past couple of weeks.

In Columbus, Ohio, Mobil told a federal court that Marathon di-

rectors, many of whom are also Marathon executives, traded investors' profits for their own job security in a "sweetheart deal" with U.S. Steel.

Marathon President Harold W. Hooper said the company's directors were motivated not by selfishness but by a desire "to block a grossly inadequate offer" by Mobil.

And U.S. Steel replied that it had simply taken advantage of Mobil's "ridiculously low" offer and the "inflammatory publicity" over the bid to diversify into the oil and gas business. U.S. Steel added that "no controls, no assurances" had been given Marathon executives.

Mobil sued Tuesday to block U.S. Steel offer.

All three stocks were active on the trading floor, with Marathon the volume leader, rising 17 to 107 1/2.

Merck gained 2 1/2 to 86 1/4. The stock has been rising since the federal government approved its "biocadren" drug for treatment of heart attacks earlier this week.

Paine Webber, mentioned frequently as a takeover candidate, was sharply higher. The company had a fourth-quarter loss of \$3.36 million, but it had a profit of \$13.6 million for the fiscal year.

In London, the dollar closed lower against major currencies.

The British pound closed sharply up in London at \$1.9565 from \$1.9395 Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY. Includes sections for EUROPE, SWITZERLAND, U.S.A., and FRANCE. Features advertisements for private schools in Switzerland, Leysin American School, and Schiller International University.

1 Sterling; 2 US Dollars; 3) Commercial; 4) Agency needed to buy one pound; 5) Units of 100; 6) Units of 1000.

Handwritten signature: J. Nicolais

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 27, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices section including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, and London Metals Market.

International Monetary Market section including US Treasury Bonds, Gold, and various international currencies.

Toronto Stocks section listing various Canadian stocks and their closing prices.

Dividends section listing dividend payments for various companies.

Friday's New Highs and Lows section listing stock price movements.

Company Reports section listing financial data for various companies.

South Africa section listing financial data for South African companies.

United States section listing financial data for US companies.

European Gold Markets section listing gold prices in various European locations.

European Options Exchange section listing options trading data.

Gold Options section listing gold options prices.

Valuers White Weld S.A. section listing valuation services.

Advertisement for Makita Electric Works Ltd.

Advertisement for The British Petroleum Company Limited.

Advertisement for Pierson Holding & Pierson NV.

Advertisement for AMEX Index.

Advertisement for Futures Dow Jones.

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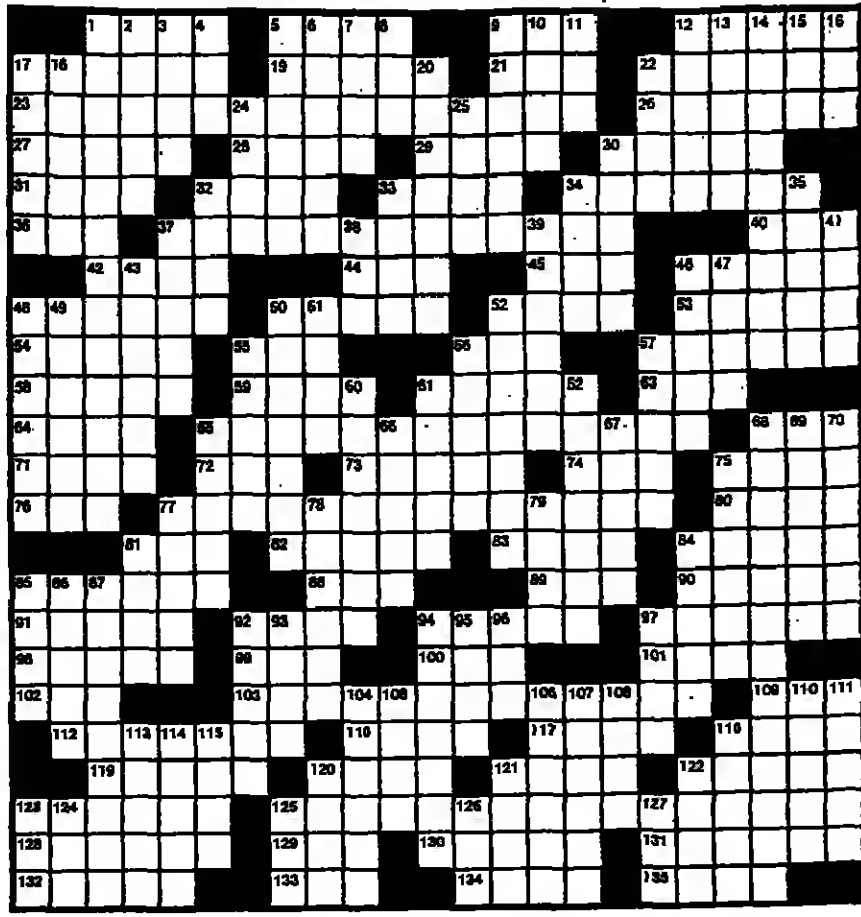
THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Equid Pro Quo By Fletcher Ingalls



- ACROSS
1 Nag
2 Harness, e.g.
3 Uncle, in bridge
12 Jackie's predecessor
17 Pique
18 Wearing place
21 Letter from Plato
22 His beast rebuked him
23 Straw
24 Matress: slang
25 Morning ringer
27 Centennial year electee
28 She was born free
29 Mile, La Douce
30 Make one's day
31 Globes
32 Singer Laine
33 Maritan: Comb. form
34 Earl's apex
36 Reb's government
37 Weapon
40 Teachers' org.
42 Dactyl or hallux
43 Tintamarre
44 Pale-yellow horse
45 Quersits
46 Tolerant
52 Symbol of satiety
53 Rodeo rope
54 Chassepot
55 Bill's follower
56 Sock: Prefix
57 Moderate gallop
58 Not so straightforward
59 Columnist
61 "Up, Doc?"
63 Concern of many a carrier
64 Neck and neck
65 Montana structure
66 Actor Redbrook
71 Park, Cleveland
72 "Follow Me"
73 Dink
74 Tolerant nickname
75 Be an also-ran
76 Civil War general
77 Striped bellcman
78 Bombbeck
81 —diem
82 Gawik
83 Knot of wool
84 Famed street
85 Circus group
86 Switch positions
89 Wild Bill
90 Donovan's org.
91 An Astaire
92 Black with a lynx
92 Groom
94 Hoof coverer
97 Choose
98 Paddock paper
99 Post-Meridian
100 Suffix with Jacob
101 Vessel for cafe
102 Dir. from Barnstable to
103 Old-fashioned
100 Burro
112 Be few the coop
116 Guthrie
117 Heroic poem
118 Isle of New Orleans
119 Robes for Pompey
120 He wrote about Private Slovik
121 Mendenhall's distance
122 Cinerary
123 A driving horse
124 Black Bess
125 Willows
126 "Nut-brown"
129 Specialty of quarter horses
130 Jabirun: kin
132 Fuses
133 Ridge — hair
134 Isle of Man point
135 Fixes the roof

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid showing the previous week's crossword puzzle with its solutions filled in.

- DOWN
1 Small, fast football unit
2 Manager and wife characters
3 Funniest
4 Considerable, in Dundee
5 Snifter
6 —corn (spikes)
7 In the horse
8 Creek
9 "A —"
10 " —"
11 Feed-bag item
12 Checkbook
13 Winged
14 Mess
15 "Just As —" (lyric)
16 Bad — (eye)
17 —committee
18 "The Crowd"
19 "1932 film
20 Garbed like knights' horses
22 Bundle of hay
24 Hawk successfully
25 Norse god of love
26 Statuetonian, e.g.
27 Muleys
28 Suffix with buck
29 Pomerology topic
30 " —"
31 Kitchen gadget
32 —delight (card game)
33 —patinae
34 City in Montana
46 Buy a horse after a race
47 Toller
48 A poison: Comb. form
49 Famous horse of radio
50 Tussons, e.g.
51 Chinese association
52 Encourage
53 Ort of a sort
54 "The calling —" (Red Grange)
57 — Horse, Sioux chief
58 Brassard
61 — (moonshine)
62 Dissocial
63 Gardeners, at times
66 — truly
67 Pickles
68 Bunk!
69 " —" on Casey's face
70 Good throw, in horseshoe
71 Sluggish
72 Ciphers
73 Present one
74 Lionize, for one
61 Writer Hamill
84 Singer Manlow
85 Polanski film
86 Emulate
87 Circus clown
88 Giggle
89 Wild cry
94 Aral and others
95 — trouble
96 Ky. neighbor
97 Close knots of hair
104 Limoges item
105 Actor Estrada
106 Horn
107 Higher part
108 Musician
109 Like a well-groomed horse
111 Ships
112 Bid the meaning
113 Ripeting agents
114 To Watson, these are elementary
118 Fur merchant
120 Big city in Hawaii
121 Raven
122 Mop-pooch
123 Dust-up
124 Simple sugar
125 McGrew
126 — tree (cor- peral)
127 Concorde, e.g.

WEATHER

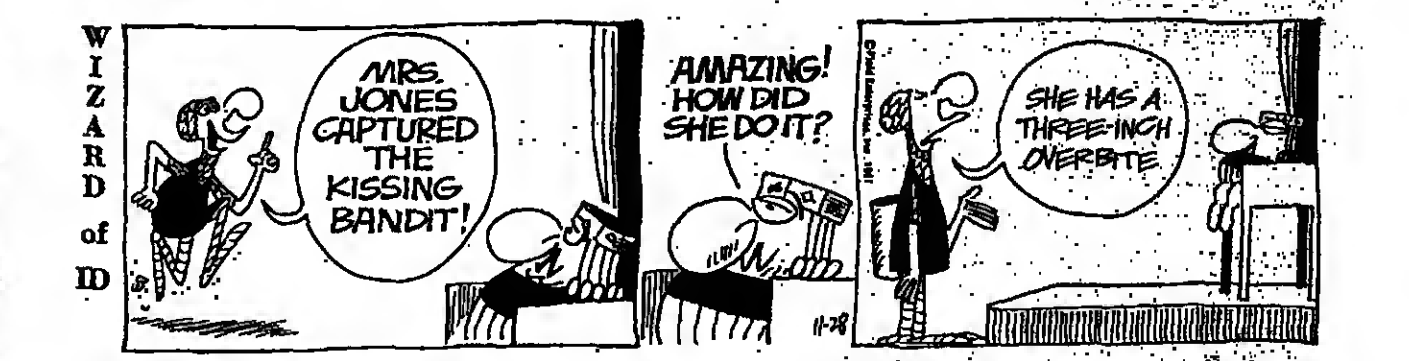
Weather forecast table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities including Albany, Anchorage, Atlanta, etc.

BOOKS

THE MEANINGS OF MODERN ART By John Russell. (Illustrated.) 429 pp. \$35 hardcover, \$16.95 paperback. The Museum of Modern Art/Harper & Row, 10 East 53rd Street, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard
THE best art of the past hundred years," John Russell writes, "came into being on occasions when nothing from the past would fill the bill. What these occasions were, and what art did about them, is the subject of this book."
In "The Meanings of Modern Art," he takes the position that "art is there to tell us where we are, and it is also there to tell us who we are." It reassures us that "experience was not formless and illegible." And in doing this, it goes beyond what Gustave Moreau called "the sad accountancy of common sense." Art, in Russell's way of thinking, is an alternative language in which we tell secrets to one another. Henri Bergson was halfway to this thought when he said that "we have to express ourselves in words, but most often we think in space."
Beyond enabling us to see who and where we are, art also teaches us how to see. As Russell observes, "Cézanne rebuilt the experience of seeing," rescuing it from the tyranny of habit. When Van Gogh said that he and his fellow artists painted things not as they are, but as they felt them, he was inviting us to enjoy the same freedom.
Until the latter part of the 19th century, Russell writes, "art was one of the learned professions and it was not the function of artists to look around them." Once they broke away from this convention, their looking around them became one of the most radical investigations in the modern world.
As early as 1908, Rilke said about a particular work of art that "after this, we must live differently."

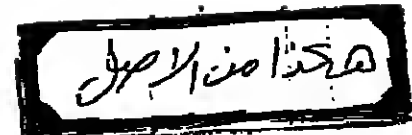
Impressionism, according to Russell, was the apotheosis of pleasure in sheer looking. As he puts it, the Impressionists make us "think better of life and better of ourselves." Fauvism, which was a brutalization of Impressionism, went too far and "washed color into an untenable and self-defeating position." In any case, as tempting as it is, we could not seem to be content with the perceptual romance of Impressionism, because "man is not only a seeing animal. He is also a thinking, an imagining, a cross-referring and a systems-making animal."
The art that came after Impressionism was determined to gratify an insatiable and querulous curiosity. Using himself as the raw material of his experiments, the artist began to vivisect perception itself. As Giorgio de Chirico said, "The demon in everything must be discovered." He wanted to recreate the astonishment of the first man in the world "who must have seen auguries everywhere and trembled with every step he took."
In Edward Munch's "The Scream," he seems to have captured the feeling of the first woman on earth, whose terrified shriek "pierced the whole of nature." Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's "Street, Berlin," flattens perspective "as if the emergency were too great to allow of a third dimension."
Russell, who seems to know everything as well as the most striking way to express it, says that "in Racine, nobody sneezes; the disorder of everyday life is outlawed by classic tradition." But by the 20th century, modern art had become a great sneeze that expelled the past. As Piet Mondrian remarked in 1924, "We are at the end of everything old."
After Abstract Expressionism, painting seemed to go berserk. In the work of Jackson Pollock, Russell writes, "painting had become a kind



ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS November 27, 1981. A list of various international funds and their values.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon and a word puzzle with the words NAHEN, PAUNG, BELUCK, SLICHE. Answer here: A... (Answers Monday)

DENNIS THE MENACE 11-28. A cartoon strip featuring Dennis the Menace and Miss Marmalade. Includes the text 'SURE I WAS LISTENING TO YOU! I JUST WASN'T PAYIN' ANY ATTENTION!'



Games Get Tighter As NFL Moves Into Week 13 of Season

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two National Football League games were decided by one point last Sunday and Monday, the Jets' 16-15 victory over Miami followed by Atlanta's 31-30 decision over Minnesota. And on Thanksgiving Day, the Cowboys edged the Bears, 10-9. Those were the 41st, 42d and 43d games to be decided by three points or less this season, roughly a quarter of the total played to date.

Is this a newly defined trend reflecting the closeness of the teams? It is more a continuation of a trend according to the NFL statisticians.

NFL PREVIEW

Last year 48.2 percent of the 224 regular season games were decided by seven points or less, and the margin was three points or less for 25.9 percent of the total.

Comparable percentages two seasons ago were 46.4 for seven points or less and 22.7 or three or less. This year there has been one score (the first Miami-Jets contest), four one-point decisions; 10 by two and 27 by three.

In the 13th week of the season the select game will come on Monday night when two teams battling for division honors — the Eagles and the Dolphins — meet in Miami.

A preview of the NFL weekend follows (records in parentheses; betting lines from Harrah's Reno Sports Book):

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Giants (6-6) at San Francisco (9-3) — The 49ers' home field, natural grass, is badly damaged, and only 95 points have been scored there in the past three games. (The league average this season is 42.4, the highest ever.) That may be an advantage to the Giants, who rely so much on their defense. The 49ers' Freddy Solomon and Dwight Clark have caught 116 passes, more than any other pair of wide receivers. Betting line: San Francisco by 6.

Green Bay (5-7) at Minnesota (7-5) — The Vikings' record in their division is 4-1 with three games remaining. The Packers have only one healthy quarterback, the rookie Rich Campbell whose debut in last game was a near disaster. It is hoped David Whitehurst will be able to start instead. Betting line: Minnesota by 2.

Tampa Bay (6-6) at New Orleans (4-8) — The Buccaneers are very much in the playoff picture with a team that not even the coach, John McKay, views with pride. The Saints' rookie, Greg Rogers, continues to average over 100 yards rushing a game. Betting line: Tampa Bay by 2.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Denver (8-4) at San Diego (7-5) — The Broncos beat the Chargers in their first game Sept. 27 by 18 points. These teams could be going in opposite directions. The Denver defense gave up 571 yards to Cincinnati, the team losing for the third time in its last four games, while San Diego was scoring 55 points against Oakland. The Broncos may have to start Steve DeBerg at quarterback if Craig Morton is not ready. Morton, who has

a sore shoulder and did not play last Sunday, remains questionable. Betting line: San Diego by 4.

Baltimore (1-11) at Jets (7-4-1) — The Colts have lost their last seven games by margins ranging from 11 to 29 points. Of the Jets' future opponents, Baltimore followed by Seattle, Cleveland and Green Bay, not one has a winning record. The collective win-loss totals are 15-33. Should the Jets fail to make the playoffs, now they would have to invent many excuses. Betting line: Jets by 13.

Cincinnati (9-3) at Cleveland (5-7) — In winning their last four games the Bengals outscored their opponents, 136-69, and in 12 games they have had only 15 turnovers. The Browns' season may as well have ended with the latest defeat, to Pittsburgh. Could the loss of the center, Tom DeLeone, have been the cause of the team's collapse? Betting line: Even.

Oakland (5-7) at Seattle (4-9) — Those 55 points scored by the Chargers were the most any Raider team had given up in 20 years. This squad's other lowlight was failing to score in three straight games in October. The Seahawks have rallied a bit, winning three of their last five games. Betting line: Oakland by 2.

INTERCONFERENCE

Atlanta (6-6) at Houston (5-7) — The footballs last began to bounce the Falcons' way in the second half of their victory over Minnesota. Their realistic goal is to be the NFC's second wildcard team in the playoffs. It is difficult now for the coach, Ed Biles, to hold the Oiler team together while everyone awaits the next move of the owner, Bud Adams. He has always been quick to dismiss and discharge. Betting line: Atlanta by 3.

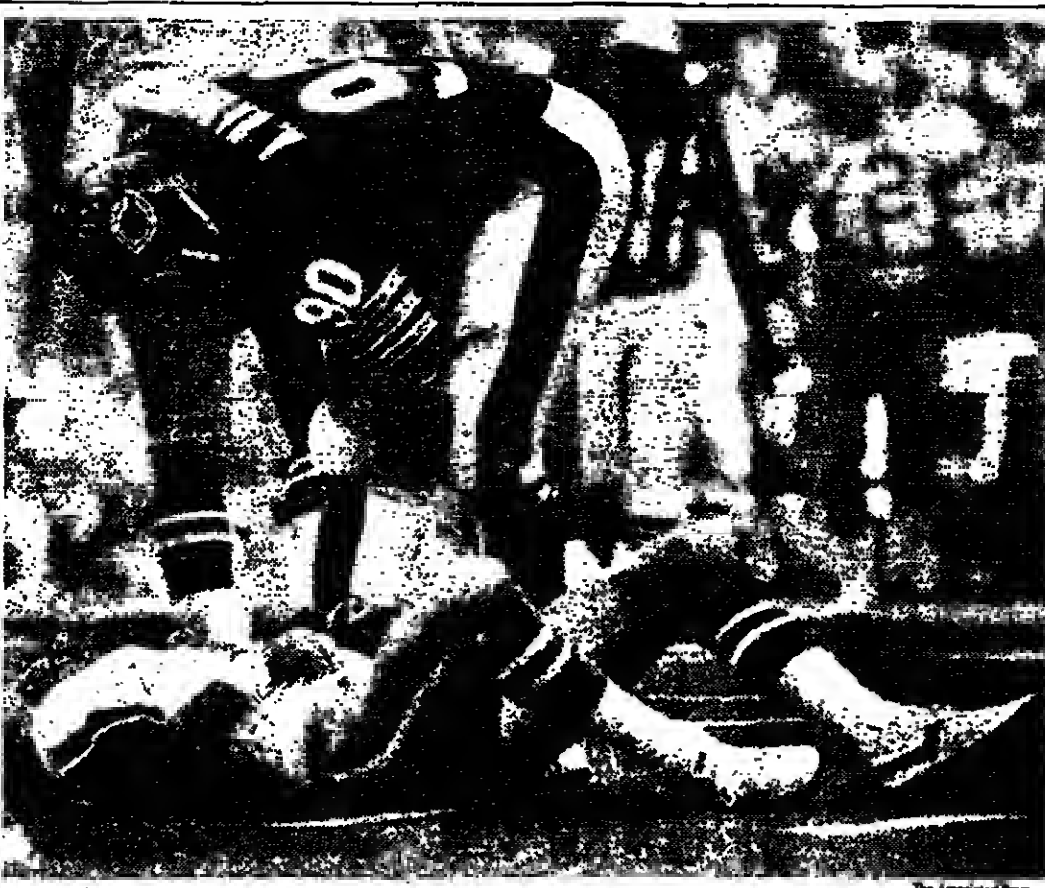
Los Angeles (5-7) at Pittsburgh (7-5) — The Rams coach, Ray Malavasi, has said a dozen times he will not play musical chairs with his quarterbacks, but he is. He will not say who is to start in this game, but it will probably be Pat Haden. The Steelers are one of six teams in contention for the two AFC wildcard playoff berths, and Terry Bradshaw has been playing well lately. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 5.

St. Louis (5-7) at New England (5-7) — The Cardinals believe they have found their quarterback for the future in Tom Loman, who will play every minute of the remaining games barring injury. The team has won two in a row, which is new and different. The Patriots started a rebuilding campaign by claiming John Lee, a defensive end whom the Chargers hoped to slide through the waiver process. Lee made 11 tackles last Sunday. Betting line: New England by 1.

Washington (5-7) at Buffalo (7-5)

— The Bills are only half a game out of first place, but they have not been playing well lately. The Redskins' Joe Washington is hurt and will not play. There goes a large part of the team's offense. Betting line: Buffalo by 6.

Philadelphia (9-3) at Miami (7-4-1) — Both teams are staggering a little and lost their last games because their offenses produced so few yards. Depth will now be a factor. The Eagles are thin in pass receivers and the Dolphins in offensive linemen. Betting line: Philadelphia by 1.



Al Harris of the Bears checks on the condition of Cowboy quarterback Danny White after helping to tackle him. White left the game with bruised ribs, but the Cowboys held on to win, 10-9.

Cowboys Outlast the Bears, 10-9

United Press International

DALLAS — Glenn Carano, forced into his first meaningful action in five years as a professional quarterback, guided the Dallas Cowboys to a go-ahead touchdown with five minutes to play Thursday, giving them a 10-9 victory over the Chicago Bears. In Pontiac, Mich., meanwhile, Eric Hipple threw two first-half touchdown passes — to David Hill and Fred Scott — and Detroit's defense came up with the big plays in the second half to give the Lions a 27-10 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

Dallas had to survive a 49-yard field goal attempt with 44 seconds to play by John Ravoletto to record the victory and move a half-game in front of Philadelphia in the NFC East with a 10-3 record.

White bruises ribs. Carano, who has spent his entire career as either third-string quarterback behind Roger Staubach or backup to Danny White, was forced into action when White sustained bruised ribs in the second quarter.

The Cowboys spluttered with Carano at the controls until early in the third quarter after the Bears had gone ahead, 9-3. Ed Jones stormed through to block the would-be extra point by Ravoletto. Carano first moved Dallas from its own 20 to the Chicago 2-yard line, with the help of a 55-yard pass to Tony Hill only to have a fourth-down pass play batted down by Mike Hartenstein.

But Chicago was forced to punt and Dallas took over at the Bears' 37 with less than seven minutes remaining. Carano promptly scrambled 11 yards for a first down and then threw a 15-yard screen pass to fullback Ron Springs. Two plays later Springs scored from the 5-yard line to put Dallas in front.

The two sides had traded field goals in the first half. Rafael Septien hitting on one of 41 yards for Dallas in the opening quarter and Ravoletto making good on a 43-yarder in the second period.

Chicago's touchdown came on a march of almost eight minutes

which ended early in the final quarter with a 2-yard touchdown run by quarterback Vince Evans. Walter Payton gained 29 yards during that drive and collected 179 yards on 38 carries during the day. Payton enjoyed his best day of a disappointing season and set a record against the Cowboys with his 38 carries.

Lions Gain Confidence
Hipple, who threw touchdown passes of 10 and 40 yards to help

Detroit pull within a half-game of first place in Minnesota in the NFL Central Division, said: "We seem to have the big play in. We're winning, and maybe down the road we have a chance at the playoffs."

The Lion coach, Monte Clark, said: "It was a good win against a good football team and now we have three left, against Green Bay, Minnesota and Tampa Bay [all Central Division rivals]. This is what we thought might happen. It has come down to this."

The Chiefs' coach, Marv Levy, praised the Lion defense and said he was astounded that his star rookie running back, Joe Delaney, did not make a key first down at the Detroit 30, which gave the Lions the ball with slightly more than seven minutes to play in the game.

"I thought we could make it," Levy said. "And quite frankly, I thought that we did make it."

It turned out to be crucial because Detroit took the ball 70 yards, entirely on the ground against one of the league's top defenses against the run. Billy Sims capped the drive by carrying linebacker Cal Peterson four yards with him into the end zone with 2:46 remaining.

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Bear Bryant Vies for No. 315 As Alabama Takes On Auburn

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the first series of plays against Penn State two weeks ago, Alabama had a fourth down and less than a yard to go at its 45-yard line. It never considered punting. After a timeout for consultation with Coach Paul (Bear) Bryant, the quarterback Alan Gray set the team in a tight wishbone. It seemed apparent to Penn State that Alabama would try a dive play for the first down.

Suddenly Gray backedpedaled before the snap from center, and the three running backs took a step toward the line. It was a legal shift, and it drew the entire Penn State defensive front offside, resulting in a 5-yard penalty and a first down. The cunning tactic had been used many times by Bryant.

It was clear then that the coach had come prepared for anything, and that Penn State had no edge on him, 51-16, and Bryant, who is 68 years old, had his 314th victory in 37 years as a head coach, tying the record set in 1946 by Amos Alonzo Stagg in 37 years of coaching. On Saturday, when Alabama plays Auburn, he will go for the record.

Trademark
Tactical use of the rules has become a trademark of Bryant's coaching. When he was at Kentucky, and then later at Alabama, he pulled the tacky-difficult pass play so many times in victories over Mississippi that John Vaughn, the Mississippi coach from 1947 through 1970, and a member of the football rules committee, had the rules changed. Now tackles are not eligible to catch a pass, except under specific conditions that make them obvious to the defense as receivers.

Paul William Bryant was born Sept. 11, 1913 in Moro Bottom, Ark., a speck on the map that is always described as "a little piece of bottom land on the Moro Creek, about seven miles south of Fordyce, Arkansas." One of 11 children in a poor family, he seemed destined to be a farmer on unyielding, hot land from the day he could work the fields.

But the young Bryant yearned for more, and often rode the rails during his teens to see what else was offered in the world. During his years at Fordyce High School, he earned the most famous nickname in football and set the course of his life with that sport.

In his biography, written with John Underwood, Bryant says:

"I remember one summer we walked in from the Bottom to Mr. Smith's picture theater in Fordyce, The Lyric Theater. I remember the Jordan twins were with me, we called them Click and Jud, and they were my best friends and the best athletes Fordyce High ever had."

"There was a poster out front with a picture of a bear, and a guy was offering a dollar a minute to anyone who would wrestle the bear. Mr. Smith was excited because the guy who was supposed to wrestle the bear hadn't showed up. They egged me on, and Mr. Smith lined it up with the fellow who had the bear. Mr. Smith agreed to let me and my friends into the picture free."

Bryant wrestled the "scrawny" bear to the floor, but it bit his ear. "After the show was over," he said, "I went around to get my money, but the man with the bear had flown the coop. All I got out of the whole thing was a nickname."

Bryant, who is 6 feet 4 inches tall, was a good-looking tackle at Fordyce to be recruited by the University of Alabama, where he became "the other end" in 1933-1935. He was at right end and at left, was known to call on God, mother and alma mater every day.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Korolev Gives Russia 3d Gymnastics Gold

United Press International

MOSCOW — Yuri Korolev, scoring 9.95 on the pommel horse, overhauled his pace-setting compatriot, Bogdan Makuc, on the final exercise Friday night to capture the men's individual combined title and complete a gold medal triple for the Soviet Union at the 21st World Gymnastics Championships.

The host nation, which won the

Texas Avenges 2 Previous Defeats With 21-13 Victory Over Texas A&M

United Press International

COLLEGE STATION, Texas — Quarterback Robert Brewer scored one touchdown and passed for another while running back John Walker contributed a 60-yard touchdown run Thursday to lead Texas to a 21-13 victory over Texas A&M.

The Longhorns, who play Alabama in the Cotton Bowl on Jan. 9, finished the scheduled campaign at 9-1-1 and avenged the two upsets the Aggies inflicted on them in the past two seasons. Texas exploded for all its points

Asian Games Expected To Freeze Out Israel

United Press International

NEW DELHI — The Asian Games Federation decided Friday to replace itself next year with an enlarged sports body, the Olympic Council of Asia, which because of Arab presence is expected to freeze Israel out of its competitions.

The federation secretary-general, C.L. Mathia of India, announced the decision at a news conference that also confirmed the selection of Seoul as the host country for the 10th Asian Games in 1986, two years before Seoul holds the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Celtics Accuse 2 NBA Clubs of Tampering on Ainge Talks

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The owner of the Boston Celtics, Harry Mangurian, has accused at least two other National Basketball Association teams with tampering with his club's rights to guard Danny Ainge and demanded that the NBA commissioner, Larry O'Brien, investigate.

World Cup Season Delayed; No Snow

United Press International

VAL D'ISERE, France — The women's downhill, which was scheduled to start the World Cup alpine ski season Dec. 2, was canceled Friday because of a lack of snow.

NHL Standings

WALSLEY CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pct.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	14	4	2	.84	72	54
Philadelphia	12	5	1	.71	72	60
Pittsburgh	12	5	1	.71	71	61
Washington	12	5	1	.71	67	51
Boston	11	6	3	.65	73	66
Montreal	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Buffalo	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Hartford	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Adams Division	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Quebec	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Boston	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Montreal	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Buffalo	11	6	3	.65	66	68
Hartford	11	6	3	.65	66	68

Big Ten Player of Year

United Press International

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Art Schlichter, Ohio State's outstanding senior quarterback, has been chosen as the UPI Big Ten player of the year for the second time in the past three years in voting by the conference coaches.

World Title Bout Seems Far Off for Lucien Rodriguez

The Associated Press

PARIS — Although he won the European heavyweight championship easily, Lucien Rodriguez of France looked far from ready to fight a leading American heavyweight — Gerry Cooney — has been mentioned — in a possible tune-up for a world title fight as has been suggested in boxing circles here.

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Art Buchwald

Kill Those Asteroids!

WASHINGTON — The big news for Christmas is that video games are hotter than ever. This means more people will be shooting down more asteroids, space invaders, UFOs and unfriendly missiles than ever before. The video games are home versions of arcade games that have been the rage of the United States this year, not only with youngsters but grownups as well. I stepped into so arcade the other day and asked a man in a pin-striped suit, standing at an electronic machine, what was doing. "I'm shooting down asteroids," he said. "Anyone can see that. But why?" "Because I put a quarter in the machine and if I don't shoot them down, I'll have my money."



Buchwald

Mary Blume

George Steiner

Reflections on the Holocaust, Hitler, Hell and Having the Last Word

PARIS — George Steiner is small, vivacious, flashing with intelligence. He is a teacher, writer and critic although he would choose none of these words to describe himself. "The French have an incredibly pompous, comical 19th-century title which I think is lovely, maître de pensee, and that's just right and nobody dares use it anymore. It's what I'd love on my gravestone because it's so pompously and beautifully French."



Steiner: A standing theory.

PEOPLE: Thatcher, Filipino Get Into Dog-Calling Contest

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's criticism of dog-eating in the Philippines drew a sharp reaction from a Filipino politician who said Mrs. Thatcher should concern herself with Irish political prisoners. Assemblyman Eddie Harde said the slaughter of dogs for food was prohibited in most parts of the Philippines. He said Filipinos are really as "dog-loving" as the British. "Mrs. Thatcher should not be disturbed by the way Filipinos treat dogs because the few of us who are sometimes cruel to these animals cannot be more cruel than even the British themselves, who have been cruel not only to animals but human beings in their colonies in the past," Harde said.

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WASHINGTON — The federal government decided to recommend Chicago as the site for the 1992 world's fair, noting that the fair would commemorate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the Americas.

Fair Nomination

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